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**TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION**

CHARLES LAPWORTH : : : EDITOR

## CALL FOR BUSINESS MEN

WHILE a small minority of politicians has turned saboteur and is throwing sand in the too-delicate machinery of government as well as in the eyes of the people; while, in the sacred name of democracy, or the will of the majority, this handful of filibusters is endeavoring to render ineffective the action of a large majority of the country's statesmen, and the executive head of one of the most powerful nations in the world has his hands tied behind his back with red tape, there is at least one section of society keenly alive to the seriousness of the situation: the business men of the country, content in the piping times of peace to leave national affairs very much to the politicians and speech-makers, are now, when there is no peace, awake to the folly of leaving their destiny and that of their fellow-countrymen entirely in the hands of men who for the most part are more qualified to produce a neatly-turned peroration than to organize a nation in a crisis.

With the greatest desire for peace; with a President who has declared that we may be too proud to fight, and indeed has been deluged with abuse because of his pacifist attitude; with a cabinet working strenuously practically twenty-four hours a day to keep the country out of direct participation in the world war, yet the United States may within a week find itself obliged to have recourse to measures of war. And the country is unprepared. Though the danger has been threatening since August of 1914 this nation is unprepared. There is a navy, good what there is of it; there is an army, a mere handful of efficient men; there is no air service; there is no commissariat; there is no training system; there is no organization of munition factories, no census of the males of fighting age, no inventory of the supplies of food and material in the country.

Compared with Great Britain's unpreparedness for war the state of things in this country is appalling. Great Britain had a navy, she is thankful to say now; she had an army, much larger than ours; she had about as much air service as we have; she had two arsenals; and that was about all, except for a complacent belief in her capacity for muddling through. But even after nine months of war, after tens of thousands of lives had been sacrificed, national affairs were still in the hands of men who did not realize what they were up against. Business men had offered their services and had been allowed to cool their heels and ardor in the corridors of the War Office, waiting the haughty pleasure of some young society jackanapes-in-office. The cotton merchants, for instance, offered in a body to make themselves responsible for the purchase of the whole of the available United States cotton crop, and so avoid the complications that did ensue with this country when it was found necessary to make cotton contraband, and obviate the shipment of the two million bales that have since reached the Teutonic Allies for the making of munitions. It is estimated now that if the British Government had listened to the mere business men of the cotton industry the war might have been shortened by two years.

It was a costly lesson for Great Britain, this high and mighty official scorn for the business man that seems to be affected by most governments. But it was changed. The experts in railroads, in shipping, in coal operation, in manufactures, in business organization generally at last were allowed to give their scientific service in aid of their country, and as it worked, with an efficiency that astounded the world, in Germany, so it works in Great Britain. Brains and not blue blood was discovered to be the best qualification for service.

It is some consolation that in Southern California,

at least, the best brains of the community are now being brought to bear on the situation so far as it affects this part of the country. And for all the help we are evidently to expect from the federal authorities, it is about time somebody did get busy. There are two distinct movements centering in Los Angeles, for instance, and they should have the earnest consideration and support of every citizen. The Practical Patriots League, of which Mr. E. L. Doheny has been elected president, might be described as concerned with munitions in the shape of dollars, without which no military defense is possible; while the Society for National Service, of which Mr. George Maxwell, as he shows in the article he contributes specially to this number of The Graphic, is the eloquent protagonist, is the movement concerned primarily with the provision of men. But the biggest obstacle these two movements will have to fight is the apathy of the liberty-loving citizens of the United States, who for anything their actions might imply to the contrary are blissfully unaware of the grave national danger that threatens.

## FOOD PRICES

VIEWING conditions, by and large, in this land of plenty there would seem to be no sound reason why the exorbitant prices for food should prevail. It is becoming more and more evident that to widespread manipulation by speculators and combinations is the deplorable condition due. The country will demand of congress that it appropriate the \$400,000 requested by the federal trade commission and approved by the President to provide for a nationwide food-price investigation of a sweeping nature. This is wholly aside from the food riots which may or may not be incited as a means to shut off supplies Europeward. The unwarranted inflation of the price of meats, breadstuffs, dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables, canned goods, sugar, coffee and other staples proves the necessity for congressional action, which should be prompt and thorough.

In this connection the conclusions reached by Professor Irving Fisher, of the department of political economy at Yale, are worthy of attention. In his opinion the present price level—the highest since the Civil War—is traceable to two causes: (1) growing scarcity of goods; (2) growing abundance of money. The whole world is now suffering acutely from war inflation. In belligerent countries, declares Professor Fisher, this inflation has been chiefly in the form of paper money issues, while in neutral countries it has been mainly in the form of gold imports. The gold flowing to Sweden and the United States, for example, is gold displaced by paper money in belligerent countries and attracted to neutrals because the belligerents could not export other goods than gold. As yet, there is no realization in this country that we are suffering from a gold deluge. Sweden, however, has already stopped its im-

portation, through refusal of the state bank to accept it in payment for its notes at the former legal rate.

Professor Fisher believes that with money in circulation still increasing a further rise of prices in the immediate future is not unlikely. According to Dun's index number, prices in the United States are now forty per cent higher than before the war. Last April, when Professor Cassel, of Sweden, was able to get basic figures, prices in Russia had risen 165 per cent, in Germany 111 per cent, in France 87 per cent, in England 66 per cent and in neutral Sweden 46 per cent. At that time the price level in the United States had risen only 19 per cent. In the ten months intervening it has risen 21 additional points, or more than one hundred per cent. What the conditions abroad have become in the same time may be surmised. They appear appalling in this country.

## BACK-TO-THE-FARM SANITY

IT IS more than likely that the present high cost of foodstuffs will have one decided benefit. For many years there has been a drift of population to the cities, and were this to continue in uninterrupted sequence the desire to live in the towns would result in adding further to the burdens of the salaried man whose wages, in the main, are small and who is forced, when sickness comes, to depend on charity for himself and family. Not that there are no poor people in the country districts. Unfortunately, there are many such. But any man in fair health, by working as hard as he would have to do in the city, can make more than a living for himself and family on the farm. One of the evils of life in the country in the past has been that farmers have undertaken to cultivate too large an area.

Life on the farm these days is far more desirable than was true ten years ago. The installation of devices for easing the burdens of the housewife is becoming general. Water can be run into any home for a moderate outlay and in this country fuel can be obtained easily and cheaply. An electric plant for house lighting is not expensive, certainly, acetylene gas is within the reach of all. Telephones are cheap and convenient, rural delivery gives the farmer his daily paper and the parcel post will carry to market the lighter farm produce. Automobiles, of the cheaper make, are so inexpensive that they are easily possible, thus annihilating distance and rendering the farmer independent of the steam cars miles away from his place.

In time, contemplating the differences will serve to convince men of good judgment, hard muscles, determination, energy and a love for the open that for many life in the cities is a delusion and a hopeless grind, and that only on the farm is there freedom and sound living to be had.

In the past we stood for something, and now we stand for anything.



FINDING THE CULPRIT

—Chicago News.



# National Service and Defense

By George H. Maxwell

THE great war that is now menacing the very existence of the British Empire is the penalty the people of that nation are paying for their smug and self-complacent indifference to human or national problems in the years before the war. They thought they had bought for themselves immunity from the appalling catastrophe that has befallen them by the millions of money they had spent on a navy, and that the men and women of England could go their individualistic ways in peace, safe from any disagreeable interference with their self-centered lives—their business, their pleasures or their games and sports.

The conditions in the United States today are a startling parallel to those which existed in Great Britain before the war cloud broke and drenched the battlefields of Europe with the best blood of Britain.

All efforts to rouse England from her lethargy failed. Shall similar efforts fail in the United States?

They will fail unless the people can be roused first to a realization of their danger, and second, to a realization of the fundamental fact that no nation or people of the earth ever secured safety from attack or invasion by buying it, where they were too indifferent to create a system that was a part of the people themselves and of their daily lives.

It is pathetic in these later days to go back and read of the splendid struggle made by Lord Roberts and the far-seeing and thoughtful men to rouse Great Britain to her danger, and of the failure of these efforts.

Looking back through the files of Maxwell's Talisman on pages five and six of the issue for February, 1906, eleven years ago, we find the following:

## "A Warning From England"

"Evils resulting from uprooting the yeomanry from the soil and crowding them into the cities—Her unemployed workers starve while the land of England lies idle and uncultivated—Hungry women march through London's streets to tell Premier Balfour of husbands out of work and starving wives and children—Singing the 'Marseillaise' and threatening revolution—England's statesmen have no plans for relief but public charity—The unemployed ask only for work."

That is the heading of the article from which the following, printed eleven years ago, is quoted:

"The decadence and degeneracy of England is attracting world-wide notice. The skeleton in her closet was disclosed in all its hideousness when she undertook to enlist an army to war against the Boers in South Africa, and thus exposed the hopelessly wretched physical inefficiency of multitudes of her working people.

"And now comes her ally in the East—oriental Japan—who has proved the sinewy strength and endurance of her soldiers on many a deadly field of battle, and prods the self-complacency of John Bull the Blind with the suggestion that his army should be reorganized."

The British army was not reorganized and the finest body of soldiers the world has ever produced—men who had made the military glory of Great Britain in such regiments as the Black Watch and the Gordon Highlanders—were slaughtered and annihilated when they took the first shock of this war—and were offered up as a sacrifice on the altar of national self-complacency and self-deception—resulting largely from the same delusion which now controls the thoughts of so many people in our own country today—the delusion that we can buy safety by spending money enough on a navy.

The article quoted from above continues:

"This suggestion—which is no less than a warning—from Japan to England, apparently, has not fallen entirely on deaf ears. In a very recent address before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the subject of 'Imperial Defense,' Lord Roberts declared the needs of England as follows:

"England needs 1,000,000 trained men—"

"In brief then, England needs an army adequate to the following purposes: To take her share in maintaining the European equipoise; to guarantee the security of the northwest frontier of India and of all her other land frontiers throughout the world; and, lastly, to make an invasion of the country too dangerous to be worth the attempt; and thereby to secure an absolutely free hand for the offensive to her fleets.

"Now, it is not fair to set down the fact that we have not got such an army to the incompetence of ministers or the indifference of governments, but to popular ignorance and apathy, for the government is bound to carry out whatever the nation wills. Reorganization can only be thorough if carried on a wave of national feeling; and national feeling, to assert itself, must crystallize on some definite standard of preparedness. \* \* \* \*"

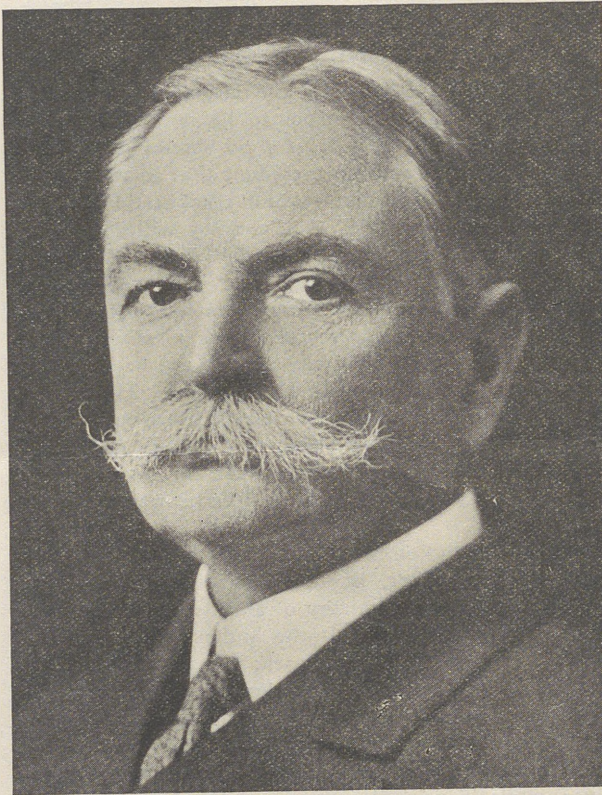
"In order to be able, in a great international crisis, to place 500,000 efficient men in the field, to feed such a force with reinforcements, and to keep up that fighting strength through a long campaign, nothing less can suffice than a total national military strength including every variety and condition of service, of a million trained men.

"In brief, then, England needs an army. She needs a million MEN—not costermongers, slum-dwellers and city degenerates, but men with muscle, brawn and endurance—just such men as made up the Japanese army in the war with Russia.

"And where will England get them? Will she go to the abandoned homes of the crofters, to the deer parks of her nobility, or to the farms which have been made into sheep pastures, or to the East Side of London or similar slum quarters of other manufacturing cities? \* \* \*

"England's trouble is more deeply seated than in the mere fact that her people have been driven from the land. It lies not only in the fact that she no longer has a sturdy and rugged rural class of yeomanry from which to enlist her armies, but in the equally important and more deplorable fact that her ruling classes—the nobility and the wealthy class now owning practically all the land of England—are so saturated with a blind self-complacency and contentment with their own personal environment that they apparently cannot grasp or understand the fact that there is just one condition in England which alone is responsible for her downfall and which stands as an insuperable obstacle in the pathway of her regeneration.

"That is, that the sons of England cannot today acquire homes of their own anywhere on the soil of Great Britain, except under conditions which are beyond the reach of the mass of the people."



George H. Maxwell

Steckel

Lord Roberts was a great soldier, one of the greatest of all the long list of great soldiers who have given their lives to the service of the British Empire. Being a soldier, a military man, his mind naturally grappled with the purely military problems of the empire.

The experiences of the present war have at last aroused the statesmen of England to the fact that a starving nation cannot be defended. With the desperation born of imminent national destruction, they are seeking to get back again on a safe national foundation and cultivate the soil of England in order that they may produce from it the food necessary to feed the people of England. Whenever the people of England learn again to cultivate the soil and get their food from it, they will have overcome the greatest menace to their national safety—hunger and starvation and the human degeneracy resulting from it in time of peace, as well as the national insecurity resulting from it in time of war.

Nineteen years ago Prince Kropotkin, a Russian refugee living permanently in England, warned the English people of the danger that now menaces them. He did it in a wonderful book entitled "Fields, Factories and Work-shops" in which he proved, beyond question, that from the land of Great Britain enough food could be produced every year to feed the whole population of that country.

The statesmen of England paid no more attention to the striking warning and the facts set forth in Prince Kropotkin's book than they did to the warnings of Lord Roberts of the necessity for a large and well-trained military force to safeguard the British Empire.

The long physical and military training necessary to make soldiers out of clerks and city tenement dwellers has finally given England an army; but hundreds of thousands of the very flower of her manhood have been slaughtered in the interval because of the delay necessary for transforming an unorganized multitude of the physically unfit into an organized army such as Lord Roberts advocated years ago.

At last the rulers of Great Britain have been forced to realize the blind stupidity which lead them to destroy the agriculture of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales in order that they might multiply "Smokestacks and Pay-rolls." In the Los Angeles Tribune for Tuesday, March 6, 1917, we find an article headed "England Recalls Soldiers by Thousands to Help Till Soil in Nation's Food Crisis."

The first paragraph of the article is as follows:

"London, March 5.—Never before has the countryside of England presented so strange a spectacle as it presents today. Field and gardening activities abound on every hand—men, women and children are spading, plowing and pruning. Sunday labor went on energetically all day yesterday. Persons with small estates are stocking them with pigs, chickens and other farm animals. Even in the small gardens throughout the country every family will do its utmost to raise food products. Fastidious people no longer object to the smell of pigs or the crowing of cocks."

Southern California is the most exposed and defenseless section of the entire United States of America under conditions as they exist today.

That we will ever have a navy on the Pacific Ocean adequate for its defense is worse than a delusion—such an opinion results from a lack of understanding of conditions which is nothing short of inexcusable ignorance and refusal to face known facts.

Why are not the battleships of the German navy out on the high seas fighting for the German Empire, instead of being, as they are, bottled up behind the protection of the great guns of the land fortifications? For the very simple reason that the fighting strength of a navy is its strength in the mass. The fighting ships of the English navy are superior in strength to the fighting ships of the German navy. Consequently, if the German navy would come out and fight, the German navy would be annihilated. It would go to the bottom of the sea, just as the Russian navy went to the bottom of the sea when it met the stronger fighting forces of the Japanese navy in the Sea of Japan. It is folly bordering on popular idiocy for the people of the Pacific Coast to delude themselves with any idea or hope that in this generation or the next we will have a navy on the Pacific Ocean the equal, in battleships and fighting power, of the navy of Japan.

They should abandon, once and for all, the idea that on the Pacific Coast we can depend on a navy for national defense.

Nothing can be depended upon but an adequate land force, and such a land force can be provided and continuously and permanently maintained throughout the future years, whether of peace or war, in no other way than by the creation and maintenance of an Instantaneous Reserve such as is now being advocated by The American Society for National Service, and as was embodied in the complete plan for Pacific Coast Defense urged in the Memorial to Congress of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Every citizen of Southern California should read that Memorial. If what is therein advocated were actually done, every mile of the Pacific Coast and every acre of the Pacific Littoral over which the American flag flies today, from Greys Harbor, on the Island of Unalaska, to San Diego, would be so completely defended that the Pacific Coast, now as defenseless as China, would be the Gibraltar of America.

The land force advocated by the Chamber of Commerce and the American Society for National Service is not designed as a substitute for any of the services provided for under present laws—the Regular Standing Army, the Coast Artillery Corps Reserve, of the National Guard. No matter what laws might be passed in the future these three services can never produce a force large enough to be adequate for the defense of the Pacific Coast.

The supplementary force provided for in the plan of the Chamber of Commerce and the society above referred to contemplates the permanent maintenance of a reserve of at least a million men on the entire Pacific Coast. The first line of defense would be in all respects as efficient a military force as the present standing. It would be composed of young men from seventeen to twenty enlisted for home defence only

(Continued on Page 4)



# By the Way



## Lure of Indian Lore

With such interpreters of Poor Lo as Charles Wakefield Cadman, Carlos Troyer and Marah Ellis Ryan with us in the last few weeks painting his picturesque, romantic and harmonic qualities one and all we are yielding anew to the charm of Indian lore. Now I hear that Mrs. Ryan has captured the innermost recesses of Mission Inn at Riverside with a talk on "Religious Symbols of Certain Indian Tribes." To Charles F. Lummis she gives special credit as the practical blazer of the southwest trail for archaeologists. Her talk last Sunday evening in the Music Room of the Inn was devoted to the legends and symbolism of several tribes of the southwest, I am told; especially to the story of the earth-born god of the Tehuas or Children of the Sun; to the Snake Dance Ceremony of the Hopis, which George Wharton James has already made us so graphically familiar with, giving the snake priest's viewpoint; as well as a prayer of poetical beauty from the most important of the Navajo healing ceremonies. Mrs. Ryan brings considerable knowledge of comparative archaeology to her discussion of the Pueblo tribes and believes with Dr. Lummis in "catching our archaeology alive"—not in waiting until the culture of the Pueblo builders is as dead as Babylonia and Chaldea. She is an enthusiastic member of the Archaeological Institute of the West and of the Landmarks Club. Another agreeable feature of Mrs. Ryan's Indian Evening was the singing of four of Carlos Troyer's Indian songs by Madame Gloria Mayne, who has made a special study of this type of music.



## "Wad Some Power the Giftie Gie Us"

Harry Carr, tolerably well-known writing man, who like Hilaire Belloc in England and H. A. Symonds in New York, has bravely struggled through the word "Go" to keep a consecutive and intelligent tab on the war with his little checkerboard in The Times, has had the refreshing experience of hearing an unbiased expression of opinion on his work; and as he told me the story himself it must be true. For some professional reason or other Mr. Carr was prowling around Exposition Park the other day with a camera, when a foreman sort of person obtruded himself, and possibly taking the newspaperman for a spy, objected to the use of the camera. But when Mr. Carr uttered the magic password "Los Angeles Times," the man's attitude changed, and he became gratuitously confiding. "Fine paper, The Times," said he; "and a good fighter, the General." And he went on to enumerate the various good features—and they are many, be it conceded—with a word of praise for each. "But there's that gosh-dinged Harry Carr," he concluded; "he just gets my goat. Why, if you were to believe that guy, he strolls over before breakfast and talks it out with the Kaiser; then he steps around and sizes up the situation with King George; and after he has had his daily confab with the crowned heads and generals at the front, he sits down and dashes it off to tell guys like you and me what the next move is to be. He's some prophet, he is. And time and time again he's all wrong. But that don't phase him, no sir. He pops up next Sunday as fresh as ever with his real goods and his inside dope." It is hardly necessary to add, that Mr. Carr did not present his card to his candid critic, who, like the rest of us will nevertheless go on reading the checkerboard, and silently admiring its writer for the way he gets away with it.

## L. A. A. C.'s World Champion

How many persons know that Noah Young is the strongest man in the world? He is one of the "little known champions," but that doesn't hinder him from outdoing the best of them at feats of strength. His title went into the records when he won the weight-lifting championship of the world in a contest with the strong men of all nations at the San Francisco exposition. A human mountain of bone and muscle, Young is twenty-five years old, six feet one-half inch tall and

215 pounds heavy. He is strong enough to pick up a horse and carry the animal around in his arms. With his two hands he picks up a dead weight of nearly three-quarters of a ton and hoists it above his head. Even when a boy of twelve, Noah had a "soaring ambition" to be the world's strongest man. At that time Al Treloar, now gymnasium instructor of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, was touring the country giving exhibitions of physical prowess. He then held the title of "world's most perfect man." Noah heard that Treloar was to appear in Denver. Not in the least daunted by the distance, the young giant traveled from his home town, Rock Springs, Wyoming, to Colorado's capital to see the idol of his dreams. Later, Treloar was to develop Noah Young into the invincible tower of strength that he is today. When the international weight-lifting match came off at the San Francisco fair, Treloar had his cow-punching Goliath coached and ready. As representative of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Young went to the exposition and defeated the assembled strong men. Of ten events he won eight firsts, one second and a third. He broke four amateur world's records. The champion's best strength tests include a "buck press" lift, with one hand, of 277 pounds, and a one-hand "snatch" lift of 178 pounds.



## Fighting Man of Peace

Dr. Charles F. Aked, who is to succeed Dr. Horace Porter in the pulpit of the First Congregational Church of Riverside, has led a pretty strenuous fighting existence for a pacifist, and though after his experience on the Ford peace ship he admits he is a sadder and a wiser man, he is still a man who loves peace and is prepared to fight for it. He must often think back to the days in Liverpool, before he accepted the call that associated him with John D. Rockefeller in New York, when he was an acknowledged and well-beloved leader in the English religious world; how the Boer War came, and he opposed it, and with Lloyd George was execrated by the populace; how the angry mob stormed his peaceful abode and left it an absolute wreck, just to show what the vox populi had to say about his "unpatriotic" opinions. And he must smile when he remembers that his fellow "Pro-Boer," David Lloyd George had to escape by devious underground passages from the fury of the Birmingham people who wrecked the city hall, and reflects that the brave little Welshman whose name was then anathema to the bellicose followers of Joseph Chamberlain is now, by the irony of circumstance, the British War Dictator. If the Riverside people can persuade Dr. Aked to be reminiscent of the days before he became an American citizen they will find him exceedingly interesting.

## Tribune's "Dry Goods" Sign

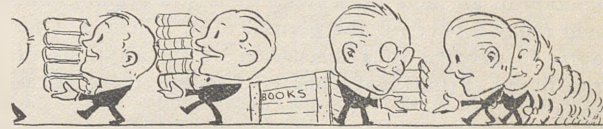
Contemporary newspapers are enjoying a good bit of fun at the expense of the Express-Tribune. The affiliated Earl papers have moved into their commodious new quarters on Broadway near Third street, the block formerly being occupied by the Boston Dry Goods Store. Over the main entrance has been placed the sign, "The Morning Tribune." The sign, however, fails to cover the former occupant's banner, and so it happens that "The Morning Tribune" is prefaced in letters more than a foot high, by the qualifying phrase, "Dry Goods." As the recognized publicity organs of the prohibition movement, the Earl papers may rightfully and appropriately flaunt the Boston Store's former sign, but in view of the other interpretation which may be placed thereon, the Tribune takes a reckless stand by thus advertising the quality of its news columns.



## How to Diagnose a Mad Dog

There was a whole Barnum and Bailey collection of lions, literary and otherwise, draped over the settees and whatnots of the E. K. Foster drawing-room the other night when John Barry told some of his experiences on the Ford peace ship, and the terrible time he and his particular colleague, Dr. Aked, had with the other brethren aboard. Barry is an excellent drawing-room speaker, and his remarks were listened to with keenness. It is no mean privilege for a man to have met and discussed the war with men like Romain Rolland, Maximilian Harden, Edward Bernstein, Count Bernstorff and Foreign Secretary Zimmerman, and in view of the recent master-stroke of diplomacy by the last two named, the opinions they expressed to Barry

were interesting. It was when the speaker got talking about the "crimes committed against Germany" that his listeners grew restless, and when he concluded with a plea for peace, Gaylord Wilshire was provoked to ask what was to be done if a mad dog had broken loose in the world. The lecturer replied, while not admitting that Germany was a mad dog, that it was their duty to enquire what caused the dog to go mad. Another individual present has been kicking himself since for not having had the courage to interject that, perhaps, the safest method of determining causes in the matter of a mad dog is by a post-mortem examination.



## Poetry, Banking, History and Patriotism

It is a rare combination of talents and interests of which Orra Eugene Monnette, prominent banker and president of the California Society of the Sons of the Revolution, can boast. In addition to his business acumen which has placed him at the head of one of the foremost banking institutions of the city he is a writer and a lover of good books. One of his particular joys has been the collection of a most excellent private library, composed of a thousand as fine volumes as have been assembled in this country, which I hear he has just turned over to the Sons of the Revolution. They deal with the genealogy, history and other vital records of New Jersey and are exceedingly valuable. The collection will be placed in the headquarters of the society in the Citizens National Bank Building, to form the nucleus for what is hoped will one day become a reference library for all matters pertaining to the early history of the country. According to the last roster of the Society just issued, it is hoped one day that a handsome colonial structure will house the Society and these records. Mr. Monnette has written several historical works himself, including a most excellent chronological account of the early days of California. And it will be remembered he has contributed several graceful poems to The Graphic in the last year, that have attracted commendatory attention.



## Novel Greeting to Sorority Sisters

When I was a boy we used to write circular class letters to keep alive old school and college memories but the young folk have a new and decidedly novel way of attending class reunions these days. I chanced to meet "Betty the Shopper," who is known to her friends as Marcia Connor, and her sister, Kathleen, hurrying into a local music house one day this week. These two bright young business women had a nod and a pleasant word of greeting for me and, further, informed me that they were hastening to attend an annual sorority reunion banquet of the University of Washington at Seattle. At my look of inquiry and astonishment they explained with considerable merriment that "all the out-of-town girls in the sorority are to be present by delivering a message into a phonograph and sending the record and a photograph to the event. Then you see when you are called upon your picture is thrown on the screen and the record speaks for you." That's what I call a very modern and clever idea for recalling the days of auld lang syne. It is much better than the chain letter of my days and I'll wager the girls had a jolly and snappy message to record from California for the delectation of the assembled banqueters in the northern city.

## Funston Never Forgot a Comrade

From a local newspaper man comes the following interesting little story indicating the manner of man General Frederick Funston was. Says this friend: "I was detailed to get an interview with General Funston several years ago, upon the occasion of a brief visit in the city. After considerable difficulty I located him out near the Palms. It was a melting hot day and he had but a short time to stay in Los Angeles but he had heard that an old comrade who had been wounded in an engagement in the Philippine disturbance was living in a tiny cottage somewhere in the vicinity of the Palms, and he was climbing the hills out near that little suburb oblivious to the discomfort of the errand in the desire to cheer this poor fellow. From him I learned, among other curious things, that the same caliber gun does not shoot so far on sea as on land, because of the elevation. He was a quiet man without any display, there was no fluster or stir to mark his presence; but, as you know, he was a master tactician."



## Poetry Review

By Marguerite Wilkinson

Professor William Morrison Patterson of Columbia University has written a most interesting book on the "Rhythms of Prose" which has been published by The Columbia University Press. The book is more like a treatise on experimental psychology than it is like a theoretical monograph on aesthetics, but, in my opinion, that makes it the more valuable. The scientific method of test and experiment has been used in the deduction of all facts presented. It is stiff reading, but would repay a poet for the perusal of it, I believe. One chapter is devoted to a discussion of the rhythms of verse libre. From that chapter I quote these paragraphs.

"The confused state of mind with regard to the general trend of the movement, that is, as to whether it is prose or verse, must not lead us into concluding that a distinct aesthetic experience has been produced essentially different from that of prose or of regular verse. There are only two ways in which a series of measuring time-units can be co-ordinated with a second series of sensations—syncopation and coincidence. Either syncopation predominates, in which instance we feel the stimulus as prose, or coincidence predominates, and verse experience ensues. What room is there for a tertium quid?... What actually happens in the hearing or utterance either of vers libre or of certain forms of so-called 'rhythmic prose' is that during one phrase or group of phrases the aggressive timer feels syncopating temporal experiences, during the next phrase or group he begins to feel coincidence of the accents with his subjective measuring pulses." This really amounts to saying, however, that free verse is the result of alternating experience, and does actually exist part way between prose and regular verse as an experience of alternation of the prose and verse rhythms. Another interesting paragraph in this book is the following: "Wallin's experiments at Yale have shown how easily passages of verse, such as that of Tennyson or Browning, might be read as prose is so arranged." To my mind this really goes to show one simple fact—that verse grades into prose and prose back into verse by imperceptible degrees and that, for the novice, it would be difficult indeed to make rhythmical quality the sole line of demarcation between prose and poetry. Other things make boundaries between the two. From "The Quest" by John G. Neihardt, the Nebraskan Poet, I take the following poem called "The Child's Heritage." It is not a new poem, and like others printed in this volume fresh from the press of The Macmillan Company, it has appeared in print more than once. It is the true and righteous American aspiration in behalf of childhood that pleases me in this poem.

### The Child's Heritage

Oh, there are those, a sordid clan,  
With pride in gaud and faith in gold,  
Who prize the sacred soul of man  
For what his hands have sold.

And these shall deem thee humbly bred:  
They shall not hear, they shall not see  
The kings among the lordly dead  
That walk and talk with thee!

A tattered cloak may be thy dole  
And thine the roof that Jesus had;  
The brodered garment of the soul  
Shall keep thee purple-clad!

The blood of men hath dyed its brede,  
And it was wrought by holy seers  
With sombre dream and golded deed  
And pearled with women's tears.

With Eld thy chain of days is one:  
The seas are still Homeric seas;  
Thy sky shall glow with Pindar's sun,  
The stars of Socrates!

Unaged the ancient tide shall surge,  
The old Spring burn along the bough:  
The new and old for thee converge  
In one eternal Now!

I give thy feet the hopeful sod,  
Thy mouth the priceless boon of breath:  
The glory of the search for God  
Be thine in life and death!

Unto thy flesh the soothing dust;  
Thy soul the gift of being free:  
The torch my fathers held in trust,  
Thy father gives to thee!

\* \* \*

Alfred Kreymborg has composed musical accompaniments for his "Mushrooms" and is going on tour with two pantomime dancers to interpret them to audiences. Mr. Kreymborg's poems will not be hurt by such treatment as would the poems of many contemporary poets, for Mr. Kreymborg's art is an art of symbolism and suggestion and he never tells the whole story, paints the whole picture, expresses all of the emotion in any of them. For this reason many readers who find his poems a little obscure because of their

imaginative quality will be grateful for the music and pantomime which will interpret them. He will begin his tour in Boston where several engagements have already been arranged. Later he plans to go to Chicago and the coast. Mr. Kreymborg reads his own poems admirably and all who can should hear him.

\* \* \*

Florence Wilkinson (Mrs. Evans), whose lyrics are well known to poetry lovers, recently gave a most charming recital of her poems at The Harris Theater in New York. Mrs. Evans has arranged to give a course of talks on poetry to study classes in New York and Brooklyn. One of them is on "The Ancient Moderns and The Modern Ancients." Mrs. Evans finds a similarity between the works of Robert Frost and the works of the poet Theocritus.

\* \* \*

Dr. Martha Foote Crow is editing a poetry department in the magazine of The National Federation of Women's Clubs. Every month she devotes one page to poems by a contemporary poet and one page to a discussion of the same poet's work. She is to conduct a prize contest, also, in which all the women's clubs federated in the general organization may take part. A prize of one hundred dollars will be offered and each of nine thousand clubs may choose one poem written by a member and submit it. Dr. Crow will choose a jury of five to decide on the merits of the several poems sent in. One member of the jury will be a poet, one an editor of a magazine publishing both prose and poetry, one will be a layman, one a college professor. Dr. Crow will be the fifth member.

### NATIONAL SERVICE AND DEFENSE

(Continued from Page 2.)

and maintained in schools for soldiers. The system thus proposed is known as the Scharnhorst System. It has been advocated for years by Colonel W. A. Glasford, of the regular army, now in charge of the aviation school at San Diego. It was written into law by the Congress of the United States when it adopted the amendment of Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia to the army bill enacted in June, 1916. No such schools have been established because no popular demand exists for them. The plan of the movement now forming in Southern California is to insist upon their establishment in this section of the country. The reserve located in these schools would be known as the National Educational Reserve.

Another reserve would be created by the adoption of a system in all respects identical with the German Forestry Service enlisted for forestry work on the Pacific Coast. The system would be extended to include building highways and waterways and all works necessary for the reclamation of the deserts and the constructive conservation of the water supplies of the West. This reserve would be known as the National Construction Reserve. It would be instantly ready for military service in time of war but through all the years of peace would maintain its physical strength and efficiency by fighting the forces of nature and defending the country against the devastations of those forces—defending it against forest fires, against forest denudation, against the erosion of the mountain watersheds, against the peril of destructive floods, against overflow, and against the encroachments of the deserts.

The third line of defense under this supplemental reserve system would be known as the National Rural Reserve. Completely to understand the details of the system we need only to go to Australia and New Zealand. In those countries, upon every tract of land colonized by the government, a rural reserve exists, in which every man is a trained Reservist, liable for instant military service in case of need. Such a reserve could be readily established on the Pacific Coast and built up to anywhere from 100,000 men to 1,000,000 men quickly enough to meet the needs of this section of the country for National Defense.

In this article it is not possible in the space available to give the details of these three plans for an Instantaneous Reserve of anywhere from 500,000 to a million men on the Pacific Coast. In the near future a great Southern California Congress for National Service and Defense will be held in Los Angeles under the auspices of the American Society for National Service. Everyone desiring full and detailed information with reference to this indispensable plan for the safety of Southern California, will have the opportunity to get that information by attending the proposed congress. Every patriotic citizen of Southern California who is willing to learn the facts and study and understand the problems involved, should forthwith, and without a moment's delay, apply for the privilege of a reserved seat in this National Service Congress. That application should be made to the American Society for National Service, 439 Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles, California.

## Gifted Lieder Singer

By Penelope Ross

"ACH, Gott in Himmel!! What a place for musicians and artists to form a real artist colony! Such beauty! Such inspiration!" were the words with which Herr Zoellner of the famous Zoellner Quartette now in the city, greeted me the other day," said Madame Helen Thorner of 401 Manhattan Place in discussing California climate and art conditions recently. "And that has been my thought ever since I came here two years ago to make my home in Los Angeles. I could not help smiling at his almost boyish enthusiasm—it matched my own when I first arrived—for he declared it to be his intention to go back East and sell out his interests immediately to come back here for a home for himself and the entire Zoellner Quartette."

"True music is like a rare flower that grows in the heart unseen and blossoms into the beauty of song in a way no one can quite explain. With each of us this expression is different and the something that makes the appeal to the heart cannot be taught to another



Madame Thorner and Daughter

Steckel

with the technique. It is a matter of individual experience. Each life has its song, and something like love or sorrow must sweep the heart strings before the real music enters that song. I cannot explain it to you. Something here," she continued with regard to her music philosophy, indicating her heart with a gracefully emotional gesture, "something big like—mother love, for instance—just swells within one until it cannot be suppressed but pours forth in song. It gives a new quality to the voice.

"Only the other day Mr. Cadman was here and we were going over his Japanese song cycle, 'Sayonara,' which I am going to sing soon at my annual recital. He remarked how different it sounded to him. There was a new and individual thought and emotion in my interpretation he had not noted before as others sang it. To me this is a beautiful thought. Inspiration to ever new and more melodic pictures for each of us."

Love took up the Harp of Life for Madame Thorner at the very opening of an operatic career, in New York after several earnest years of music study abroad, when Dr. Thorner, a young physician, appeared on the scenes and with the aid of Cupid changed her early ambitious plans.

"A doctor cannot close up his office to follow his wife on an operatic engagement over the country. So I chose the home and we moved to Indianapolis and I found I had a wide and useful place to fill as a recitalist. I organized the well known Harmonia Club there. We opened after ten years study of the operas, with seventy-five members, and now I see it has expanded to two hundred and my labors are rewarded in hearing it reckoned one of the great musical organizations of the country."

"We came to California originally for the benefit of my little daughter's health. Juliet has blossomed beautifully in this benign climate and I am very happy in my lovely home. I have met such congenial friends here, Mr. and Mrs. Thilo Becker among the very first."

This wee girlie, who hopes to rival Schuman-Heink one day and worries over her handicap of years with other aspirants, clearly, furnishes the inspirational "something" which colors Madame Thorner's singing.



# Los Angeles -- Piquant Ingenue

LOS ANGELES is the piquant ingenue city par excellence. She loves to wear becoming modish clothes and be very much in the movement, but prefers to maintain an attitude of coy innocence. She is the society debutante, who breaks the proprieties with a delicious sensation of naughtiness, and an occasional ingenious affectation of the blase. She has little spasms of sophistication but quivers with self-consciousness at her daring. She clings to her respectable provincial conventions, with leanings towards metropolitan dash and worldliness. She has a pretty weakness for the "Imported," quotes New York as a dashing authority, but finds it safer to be a little explanatory when she sips a New York vogue. She is still a little naively apologetic when she sallies forth into Vanity Fair. She has the baby stare down to a fine art. And

"Beware of the baby stare, the chances are it's a bluff—

"If it is, she knows too much; if it isn't she don't know enough."

She loves the movies but feels it incumbent upon her to rise to the Ballet Russe. In her innermost heart she is grateful the Ballet Russe doesn't come often. That brazen gilded impropriety, that prolonged exhibition of picturesque nakedness and the moral-less stories they depicted, found her a little bewildered. She wanted to be fashionably enthusiastic but traditions are hard to down. But her metropolitan aspirations demanded that she keep her shocks to herself.

It is less than a decade since her women wore evening dress. They took to it with shudderful alarm. They still feel a little self-conscious, especially while the newest models are so very expose, but they bear up, and

By Alma Whitaker



"She Rises to the Ballet Russe"

a poet, and who wears velveteen coats, flowing ties and a Van Dyke beard, recently married a Moorish palace in a respectable suburb and has lately become a proud domesticated father.

And it is the same with our Bohemian ladies. A literary dame with a naughty local reputation for daring unconventional writing, a piquant and misleading conversationalist, whom the uninitiated might suspect of anything, is discovered to be the proud possessor of a bungalow, two city lots, a baby, a dowager housekeeper and a weakness for raising her own vegetables. She tends the garden herself and the dowager keeps her stockings darned. Our most notable artists live in modern apartments and give stylish "At Homes," with society receiving hostesses, and our temperamental musicians mostly have large families and Ford machines.

A really glamorous Bohemian party in Los Angeles is the quintessence of cultured decorum. Usually given in some well-ordered home, where they pride themselves on having the meals on time and possessing all the necessary napery, crockery and glassware, where the children have been well-bathed and put to bed with maternal efficiency before the orgy, where certain celebrities are the accredited guests of honor, usually means a first class seven course dinner and an evening of "Stunts." Everyone sits around respectfully while the violinist, or the singer, or the elocutionist performs his little chef d'oeuvre, while the poet reads his latest effusion, while the literary lady reads her last unpublished story, while the dramatist gives a scene from his latest, unpublished, play, or the actor gives an excerpt from his best part. It is all very cultured and elevating and if it lasts later than midnight, the Angelino feels rakishly dissipated and drives home quietly so as not to wake the neighbors.

Even the movie actors have a marked preference for



"The More Daring Smoke Cigarettes"

well-managed bungalow homes, and the old-fashioned Bohemian who fails to pay his bills before the 10th of the month is regarded with alarm, to say the least.

Charlie Chaplin is an accredited member of Los Angeles society, leaders of Los Angeles society can safely brag of dancing with him. And they do. The dear thing, they explain, is so respectable and domesticated.

As for the movie ladies, the women's clubs saw to it that a good elevating club was established for them where they could hear improving lectures on current literature, the drama, the civic uplift, to say nothing of a little "really good" music, and the organizers report that "it is most gratifying how the membership is increasing. The girls are most intellectually inclined. Of course, their dress is a little bizarre, but we must remember that their appearance is their stock in trade and really there are no nicer girls extant when you get to know them."

So it will be seen that Los Angeles has successfully elevated Bohemia. To be a respectable tax-paying citizen is the ideal of every Los Angeles Bohemian. And if they fail they are dropped as "rather impossible, you know, dear."

It is a bit of brilliant diplomacy, too, the way Los Angeles keeps her frisky pleasure resorts just outside her city limits. There are plenty of them and they are maintained almost exclusively by Los Angeles patronage, but they don't defile our well-ordered, domesticated city. It is quite understood that that sort of thing must be an occasional incident, not a regular habit. We regard the New Yorks and San Franciscos of the country as disreputable, with occasional spasms of impropriety.

We have a distinct weakness for celebrities. It is almost impossible to give a party in Los Angeles without a distinguished guest of honor of some kind. Sir Herbert Tree had a high old time. So did the Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen, Lady Gregory, Paderewski, Alfred Noyes, et al. But any old celebrity will do. Mrs. Vernon Castle is in for an orgy of lionization. We even fall back upon local talent rather than be lionless.

Oh, yes, and we have our Little Theatre. We love to lionize its members socially but somehow we don't flock to their plays. Hence they are able to disgorge the same old moan about the uncultured lack of appreciation of art. We, too, can brag our "cultured few," with an accent on the few. Which is quite metropolitan of us. We read about the Little Theatre plays in the newspapers and talk about them, but we rarely go.

We are tremendously proud of the fact that the Mission Play was born here. It oozes cultured rectitude and historic worth. We did not help make it a financial success while it was played here—we felt the tourists should have done that. We are a little disgusted to hear that it was not a financial success on tour either—what are these cultured Easterners thinking of? They don't know art when they see it after all. This arouses our wrath against the effete East, while at the same time soothing our culture vanity—at least we appreciated it—as much as they did!

Our annual influx of Eastern tourists has much to do with the Los Angeles ingenue attitude. We intend catering for all tastes, but nothing in excess. And we do. It's rather clever of us. If you are cafeteria inclined, you will feel admirably at home. On the other hand, if you like expensive sophisticated meals and pleasures, well, there they are, never let it be said we cannot rise to the occasion when necessary. Still, we are a little distraught when they don't patronize the grand opera for us—we are a little doubtful about appreciating that sort of thing ourselves, but the Eastern tourists ought to have loved it. The Eastern tourist's shyness about supporting sophistication de luxe while in our midst, leaves us a little pessimistic about his metropolitanism. It's horrid to import caviare for your guests and then have them show a preference for your old-fashioned hot cakes and syrup! The Los Angeles baby stare is becoming quite natural to her.



"An Attitude of Coy Innocence"

bare up bravely. They vote down cafe dancing for their traditions' sake, but deprecate it with a firm voice in private. A sprinkling of their more daring women smoke cigarettes, very self-consciously, and the attitude towards them is one of tolerant misgiving.

And she has made a delightfully ingenious compromise with Bohemia. Of course every metropolis must have its Bohemia. She appreciates that. Besides, have not the artists and the musicians and the literary folk flocked to her doors. To say nothing of the movie colonies. But really, you know, it isn't desirable to be too Latin Quarterish. So Los Angeles has drawn the fangs of the seductive snake—it may look as seductively dangerous as it likes in theory but in practice it must be harmless. And it is. Your Los Angeles Bohemian will arrange, with efficient deliberation, piquant little parties at stuffy French restaurants—strictly on the Dutch treat basis—or he may give "studio" affairs where the nourishment is served in paper plates poised saucily on the knee, a daring touch of the unconventional, but it is usually found that he has a 5-roomed bungalow, a vegetable garden, and a Savings Bank account in the background, to give him a proper sense of civic stability. Your Los Angeles Bohemian is a tax-paying citizen first, preferably with an automobile and a garage, and a Bohemian a long way after. Our most Bohemian aspected dramatic critic, who is also



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# Music

By W. Francis Gates

AGAIN the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra has given a program full of interest. By this I do not mean that it was a program which would give equal pleasure to all, for it was not of the conventional character. The prelude to "Hansel and Gretel" only made one wish he could again hear the whole opera, with its modified Wagnerism and its dainty humor. This was not so well played as was the Borodin symphony which followed.

After hearing this second symphony of the Russian writer, one is not surprised at the remark of Liszt concerning it: "We Germans still are a long way from this." The work has an individuality, a strength, a daring that one would think would cause it to be brought out more frequently—possibly it would be heard oftener if it had the mild tunefulness of the Dvorak "New World" symphony.

Borodin was one of the "big five" of Russian composers who made it their aim to embody the Russian race spirit in music. They were opposed to the con-



Josef Hofmann, at Trinity

tinual Italianizing, and Germanifying of their music, and even said that Tschai-kowsky, whom we think quite Slavish, was too much under the influence of the German school. Borodin collected much folk-lore, folk-music and historical data for the construction of an opera, "Prince Igor." But for a time he was much discouraged about this opera and laid it aside. When his friends consoled with him for so much waste effort, he told them the results would go into a symphony. This second symphony is the result. And it has all the national color which he proposed to use in tinting his opera. It may be added that five years later he again took up the opera and completed it. "Prince Igor" was one of the strongest performances at the Metropolitan in recent seasons. The symphony is not of equal merit.

Personally, I like the first movement better than the others. The last movement does not seem to move so surely and conclusively; it is more diffuse and has not so strong an individuality. But the work is well worth an early repetition.

The last number on the program was a "Rapsodie Espagnole" by Maurice Ravel, a work written as late as 1907. There is no doubt in the mind of one who has heard it that the work is a "rapsodie;" but about the Spanish part of it—

that is another matter.

Ravel is of the Debussy school, so to speak, but has gone further. He stops at no oddity of harmony or instrumentation. If there is choice between a consonance and a dissonance, he chooses the latter every time. The result is, that with his quick ear for novelty of tone color, he presents moments of rare beauty of instrumental combinations; and again there are times when his idea seems to be to shock or dull the ear by cacophony. This may be music; but the ordinary person has another name for it—just plain noise. There is no particular excuse for "storms" in music—all one has to do is to let each player put on his instrument anything he chooses for five minutes—or twenty—Richard Strauss has proved that; and there is less excuse for the noise of a storm when one is not definitely attempting to portray one.

But this is an age of dissonance. We gradually are getting back toward the brutal. What is so terribly demonstrated on the European fields of battle invades even our concert rooms. Possibly such music is a preparation for what is to come!

As to how the orchestra played this work, well or ill—I don't know. Had they played fifty notes the less in the last movement or a hundred notes the more—only one who had memorized the score could tell.

The soloist of this concert was S. R. Valenza, the harp soloist of the orchestra. I can add nothing to what has been said in this column of Mr. Valenza's virtuosity. He simply procures from his instrument all that can be asked of it and with the best of taste. His number, a Fantasy by Dubois, was not so grateful as previous selections he has played, yet it had some delicious moments of orchestration. His reception proved his popularity and an unaccompanied solo was added at the insistent demand of the audience.

Louis Graveure introduced a new note in song recital at Trinity last week. He sang about thirty songs, in English, German and French, several of which the audience demanded that he repeat.

Mr. Graveure has a baritone of beautiful quality, penetrating rather than large, handled with the finest of skill. His de-italization of throat and jaw, backed by perfect breath control, enables him to produce at will the finest gradations of tone. And one of his best effects is in the diminishing "medium voice" register. He sings with less natural richness of tone quality than does Gogorza, for instance, but possibly with more variation of tone quality.

It would be hard to imagine a baritone voice used more expressively than Mr. Graveure's, and he can be added to the very small number of singers of either sex who take the trouble or have the skill to enunciate distinctly and in this latter feature his recital gave unusual pleasure and certainly offered a model to students of song.

With all his expressiveness of tone and partial expressiveness of face, Mr. Graveure loses one strong element of the successful passing of shades of emotion from his mind to that of his auditors, when he sings practically his whole program with closed eyes. If the eyes are the window of the soul the mouth is the front door—he opens the door attractively but pulls down the blinds. That he could do as well without—for instance—the prologue to "I Pagliacci" without the expressiveness of the eye

speaks well for his voice if not for his judgment. The immobility of posture, the fixity of hands and the smoking jacket are more easily forgiven than the voluntary blindness.

The pianist, Frank Bibb, who has more reason for a change of name than has Mr. Graveure (Douthitt), is an accompanist "de luxe," one of the best ever on the local stage, quite in the Frank La Forge class. His work of itself should have been heard by all singers and accompanists.

There seems to be something of a mystery about Mr. Graveure—and not one for advertising purposes, either, as it is carefully kept in the background. Clara Novello Davies, a descendant of Vincent Novello, the great English music publisher, states Graveure is in reality Wilfrid Douthitt, a pupil of her's and that he is well known in Britain under his proper name. She says he studied with her four years and for more than two he lived in her home. She took him on tour with her to South Africa in 1910 "where his success was exceptional."

Evidently Douthitt decided to capitalize the Belgian name and trouble and so took to himself the Belgian nationality and a Belgian nomen. Possibly he decided he is too good looking to be an Englishman—for he divides with Mischa Elman the honors for being of the most self-satisfied in manner of any on the concert stage.

"A millionaire pianist? Huh, there haint no such animule!"

"There are. I heard him last night"—If one used rural lingo.

True, about the only known specimen extant—if one bars Louis Lombard, who does not pianize much of late, is Arthur Shattuck, and he played at the Polytechnic High School, last Wednesday night. Shattuck has made a name as a brilliant artist, irrespective of his bank account and he demonstrated the fact that should the bank fail he need have no care. He is an artist of broad schooling, of attractive personality, of large technical equipment and of brilliant style of performance. While not so emotional as many, his clear-cut readings on this occasion showed what has given him a place among prominent American pianists. It was quite enterprising of the music department of the school, under Mrs. Gertrude Parsons, to bring this artist to the city.

Charles W. Cadman is a rara avis (possibly a "thunder avis.") Which is to say he is a prophet with honor in his own (adopted) country. This was shown again in the large audience which heard him and his protegee, Tsianina Redfeather at Trinity auditorium, last Saturday afternoon—this, too, in a flock of concerts that were coming at the rate of more than one a day.

Mr. Cadman finds that the public desires to hear his arrangements of Indian tunes more than they do to hear his "civilized music," and so his program is largely made of his developments of these tunes and selections from his "Thunderbird" suite, arranged for the piano. His Indian Music "talk," as he programs it, presented themes, rhythms, comparisons and analogies in a delightful manner and which showed the audience much of the basis of that part of his work which is developed on Indian themes.

(Continued on Page 10.)

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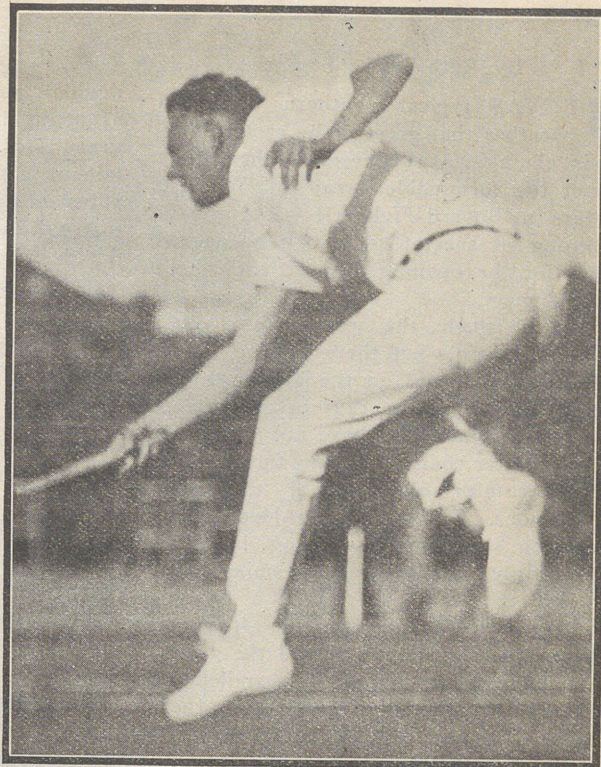
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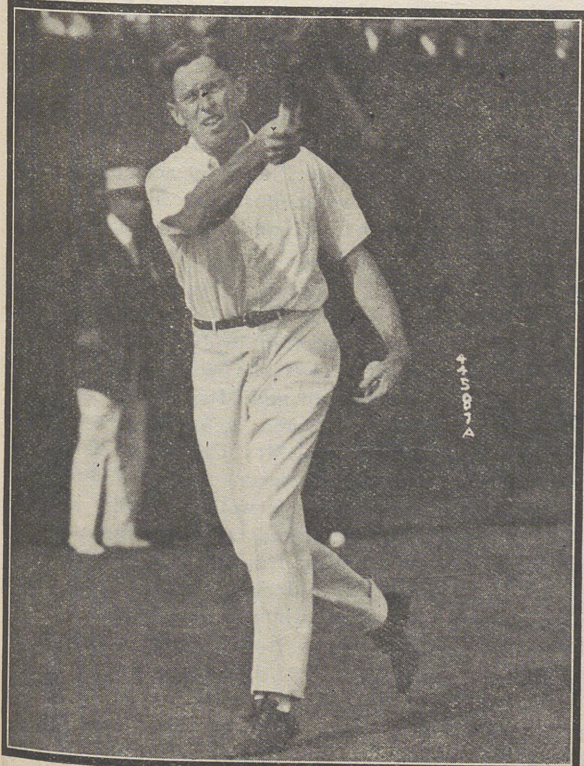
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# - - The Week in Society - -

By Ruth Burke Stephens

IT WAS typical Southern California weather that greeted the eastern tennis champions Wednesday when they met the formidable array of Western stars on Bovard Field. It was a goodly throng of spectators, also, who turned out for the opening day of the three days' meet.

In the shade, the weather was cool and delightful—but there was no shade. In the boxes and on the bleachers, society basked in the rays of a summer-hot sun. Those who have not yet doffed their winter coats and heavy furs tried to look comfortable beneath the solar downpour. Those who heralded an advancing spring by appearing in cool, dazzlingly-hued sport suits smiled satisfiedly.

This, in the early half of the afternoon. When the sun dipped behind the grandstand the winter-clothed folk smiled and looked comfortable, and the others looked uncomfortable and tried to smile.

So high did the mercury mount in the first half of the afternoon that the sodapop man did a rushing business among the spectators and cornucopias were at a premium.

It was an enthusiastic crowd that assembled for the opening events, being drawn from among the society folk who play themselves and who like the game for the game itself. There was no show of favoritism, however, despite the fact that it was east arrayed against west. Clever playing on either side won unstinted recognition and applause.

Among the spectators there was as large a representation from the eastern cities as from among the local tennis lovers. Quite a delegation of members of the Los Angeles Country Club and the Midwick was in attendance. Pasadena also lent a goodly share to the boxes and bleachers, while visiting guests from the various hotels turned out in notable numbers to do honor to the eastern players.

There were a limited number of boxes and so with the exception of a lucky minority, the society folk in general viewed the playing in democratic fashion from the bleachers.

In one of the boxes, however, Mrs. Granville MacGowan chaperoned a bevy of the season's most charming buds, these including her own attractive daughter, Miss Eleanor MacGowan. There were the popular Kerckhoff twins, the Misses Marion and Gertrude Kerckhoff, and Mrs. Titian J. Coffey was also of this group. It was quite natural that this box should share in the general interest accorded those boxes in which the champion tennis players of the world sat surrounded by their personal friends.

In another box Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the Norwegian tennis wonder, attracted no little attention among the spectators. Miss Bjurstedt, enwrapped in a long coat, sat amidst a party of friends during the playing of the first match, the men's doubles, awaiting with scarcely contained eagerness her own appearance on the courts, when in the mixed doubles, with George M. Church as her partner, she was again to encounter her only formidable rival, May Sutton Bundy. It was the latter who proved Miss Bjurstedt's Waterloo last year in a closely contested match. To the two women Wednesday, the meeting in the mixed doubles was essentially a try-out of the other's play, a foretaste of the battling schedule between them today in the woman's singles.

Not far away in another of the boxes, Thomas Bundy and his wife, May Sutton Bundy were with a party of friends.

They two were partners in the mixed doubles, and while awaiting this second event on the Wednesday afternoon program, Mrs. Bundy, in a natty light tulle, a fluffy white feathered boa and a becoming hat, watched with keen interest the wonderful playing in the men's doubles. In the group with the Bundys were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Thompson, Mrs. Thomas J. Orbison, Mrs. L. D. Loomis, Miss Willo Gage of Canada, Miss Feron and Miss Eleanor Tennant of San Francisco. The latter, a guest at the Beverly Hills hotel, is an all-round out-of-doors girl and is herself no amateur at tennis. Her playing on the

the newspaper photographers by wearing a pair of large, tortoise-shell-rimmed glasses.

There was still another group of tennis stars and enthusiasts, for in another of the boxes were Miss Mary Browne, who lost a championship to Miss Bjurstedt a season or two ago; Mrs. C. L. Bundy and Mrs. R. H. Williams.

But society was not confined to the boxes alone, for high up in the bleachers were noted Mrs. Edwin T. Earl, Mrs. Nathaniel Wilshire, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coppel of Pasadena, Mrs. F. F. Carpenter and Mrs. Hope Johnson, formerly Mrs. Carroll Allen, who with her

charming American women was heralded in the recent sea tragedy wherein the German submarines played the aggressive part. Mrs. George Darling Gregory of Chicago, who is domiciled at the Maryland had luncheon with Mrs. Hoy and her daughter in Chicago just before coming to Pasadena in January. At that time they urged Mrs. Gregory to go to London with them, where they have made their home for a number of years to be with Mrs. Hoy's son, Mr. Austin Hoy, who is manager in England for an American business house.

Mrs. W. W. Woods entertained at the Alexandria with a delightful tea, places being set for eight guests. Spring flowers prettily decorated the tea table.

One of the pleasant affairs of the week was the dinner dance given at the Los Angeles Country club last night by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Burdick of Kingsley drive. The rooms were attractively decorated with quantities of peach blossoms and about eighty guests enjoyed the occasion, many motoring out in the afternoon for a game of golf before dinner.

Mrs. Arthur Letts was hostess at a delightful bridge luncheon Thursday when she entertained at her Hollywood home in honor of Miss Mildred Williams, who is the house guest of Mrs. Malcolm McNaughton of Glendale. Jonquils and ferns were tastefully arranged in adorning the table and places were set for sixteen guests.

Mrs. McNaughten complimented her guest Tuesday evening with a charming dinner party other guests included Mrs. R. B. Patterson of Spokane, her daughter, Mrs. Jack Doran, remembered as Miss Genevieve Patterson and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Letts. Miss Williams is a recent arrival from Williamstown and any number of other social courtesies are to be extended this charming visitor while in Los Angeles.

What promises to be one of the most enjoyable affairs scheduled ahead is the supper to be given tomorrow evening by Mrs. Mary Banning Norris at the Banning ball-room on Hoover and Thirty-first streets. This coming event while planned to be charmingly informal will prove delightful diversion to the social world who have settled down for a period of rest from the more formal entertaining. About one hundred guests have been invited.

Miss Charlene Coulter, Miss Alice Elliott and Miss Hubbard of Redlands formed a merry trio of girls who sailed Wednesday from San Francisco for a trip to Honolulu and the Hawaiian islands, chaperoned by Mrs. Harry Coburn Turner of West Washington street. They are planning to be away for a month. Mr. Turner accompanied the party to the northern city and will return to Los Angeles within a few days.

Mrs. Giles Vernon Kellogg entertained Tuesday afternoon at her home, 172 South Hobart boulevard with a delightful auction bridge tea. The affair was to especially compliment Mrs. D. C. Bradford and Miss Clara Lee Woodward of Omaha, Neb., who are guests in the home of Mrs. Charles H. King, 1423 Manhattan place. Spring flowers combined with ferns artistically arranged adorned the tea table and the guests included Mrs. Bradford, Miss Woodward, Mrs. Donald Smith, Mrs. Lloyd Greppin, Mrs. Louis Hauser, Mrs. Howard Clark, Mrs. Ralph Young, Mrs. Frank Tatum, Mrs. Chester Plousier, Miss Ruth Greppin and Miss Fannie Thompson. Mrs. King and her guests left a day or two ago for Coronado where they plan to visit for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shultz have in-



MRS. JAMES HIGGINS, JR.

Formerly Miss Josephine Lacy, who is being entertained with many affairs.

Beverly Hills courts has attracted no little attention and those who have watched her work declare she could spell defeat to any opponent, excepting of course, our two or three stellar wielders of the racket. Miss Tennant, by the way, has a delightful and interesting personality. She is remindful of Eleanor Sears in the fascinating boyishness which she affects in dress and in frankness of manner.

Quite a party of Easterners occupied the box adjoining that of the Bundys. All of the number are guests at the Beverly Hills hotel, where tennis is the paramount sport. In this group were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tufts and daughter, Miss Ellen Tufts of Boston; Miss Marion Thompson of Minneapolis and Miss Elcey Cole of Duluth, Minnesota.

Miss Ann Wilshire, the attractive daughter of Mrs. Louis N. Miller, now visiting in Pasadena, and a niece of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Carpenter of this city, occupied a box near the center of the grandstand with her step-father. Miss Wilshire who is of the petite type wore a stunning suit and hat, and then defied

husband, Dr. Johnson, has come from the east, where their wedding was an event of recent interest.

Way up at the top of the bleachers a group of prominent business, professional and club men watched the play on the courts below. Among them were Mr. Isaac Milbank, Mr. Willard Butler, Mr. Robert W. Flint and Mr. Charles Orr.

Today is expected to be the most important of the three days' tournament and the most brilliant not only in the matter of the play, but in the way of attendance as well. The match between May Sutton Bundy and Miss Molla Bjurstedt, an event that will be of worldwide interest, will draw a splendid assemblage of society folk and tennis lovers to watch the play.

Two popular guests for several seasons at the Maryland, Green and Huntington hotels, Mrs. Mary Hoy and Miss Elizabeth Hoy are being grievously missed by their many friends who were accustomed to greeting these visitors sometime during the winter in the several seasons past. The death of these



vited one hundred or more of their friends to their attractive home in the artist colony near Pasadena, 336 East Avenue Sixty, for tea tomorrow. Of more than passing interest will be the pictures which Mr. Shultz is to show, taken on his trip to Glacier park a year or two ago when he and Mrs. Shultz enjoyed several weeks there gathering information for his book, Blackfeet Tales of Glacier Park. Mrs. Shultz will be remembered as Miss Hawkins and was popular in social circles at Redondo beach several seasons ago when visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ball.

Hotel Alexandria promises to be no end gay the evening of Monday, March 19, when there is scheduled a Mi-Careme ball, sort of a buffet supper dance. The affair while informal is certain to prove

shortly for San Francisco where they will make their home. Mr. and Mrs. Eakin formerly resided at 2360 West Twenty-second street.

Mr. Warren Culver of Boise, Idaho, left the first of the week for his home after passing several weeks in Los Angeles the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Calkins of 671 South Kingsley Drive.

Mrs. Alexander B. Barret of Hollywood left a few days ago for a fortnight's visit with her son, Mr. Robert McJohnson Jardine, on his ranch in Glenn County in Northern California.

Mrs. Hope Johnston, formerly Mrs. Carroll Allen of this city, is the house guest of her mother, Mrs. Gwynne in West Twenty-seventh street and she will also visit with her sister, Mrs. Frank Gillelen of Gramercy Place. Many charmingly informal affairs are



MRS. JOHN MILNER, JR.

One of Los Angeles' most charming society matrons, with her daughter Gwendolyn

one of the enjoyable events of the Lenten season.

As the season for yachting approaches numerous week end yachting parties are being planned and looked forward to with great delight. A trip which is in the planning is to be give by Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Adams when they will take their guests, Lieutenant and Mrs. Robert Munroe, Miss Eleanor Banning and her fiance, Mr. Jack McFarland to Catalina.

Dr. and Mrs. West Hughes of West Twenty-third street are enjoying a brief visit at the Craggs Country Club, having gone to this delightful rural retreat a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Newell, who formerly resided at 268 South Mariposa avenue, have taken apartments at the Huntley where they plan to remain indefinitely.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Carson of 1523 Hobart boulevard have as their house guests for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert P. Eakin, who are leaving

being given for Mrs. Johnston while visiting here.

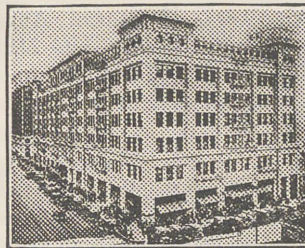
Mrs. W. C. Brann of Van Buren Place and her small son, Master William C. Brann, Jr., have returned from Houston, Texas, where they have been visiting the Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Morris, parents of Mrs. Brann.

Mrs. Otto Moore, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Milton Moore of Tamarind avenue left a day or two ago for her home in Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Harkless of Kansas City, are house guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Crenshaw of Wilton place, having recently arrived after passing a month in Honolulu. Several informal social courtesies are being extended these visitors while in Los Angeles among which was the bridge dinner with which Mr. and Mrs. Crenshaw entertained last night. Sharing honors with Mr. and Mrs. Harkless were Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Price, who have been passing some time at the Huntington hotel. Mr. Harkless is president of the

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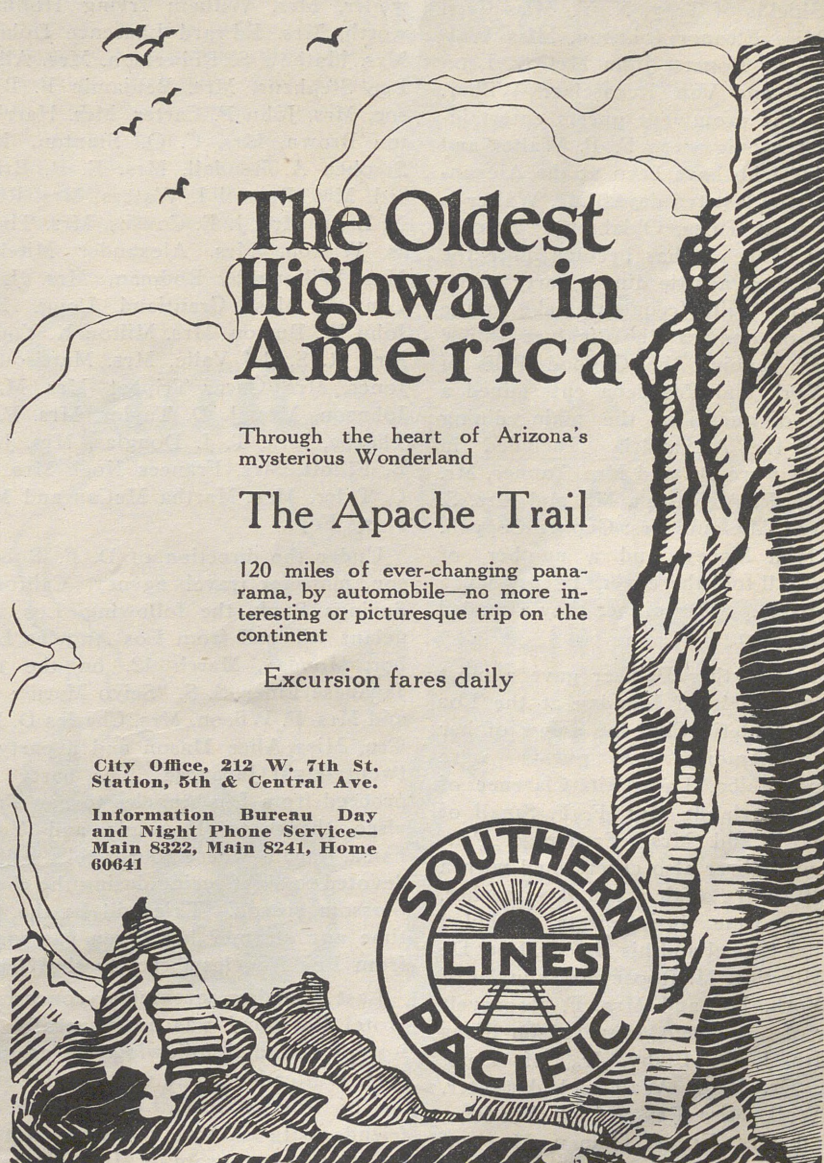
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Missouri Bar association and because of important business returns home shortly, but Mrs. Harkless plans to remain several weeks.

Two hundred invitations have been issued by Mrs. William H. Davis of 25 Berkeley Square and Mrs. George I. Cochran of 2244 Harvard Boulevard for a brilliant buffet luncheon to be given at the home of the latter, Wednesday, March 14. The hours are to be from twelve until two o'clock. Wednesday of this week Mrs. Davis entertained at a luncheon for twelve, the affair being in compliment to Mrs. Lee Allen Phillips. Mrs. Phillips will leave March 20 for the east, where she plans to pass the Easter holidays with her daughter, Miss Lucile Phillips, who is a student at Vassar College.

Mrs. Hugh Livingstone Macneil of South Figueroa street is entertaining with a charming, but very informal luncheon at her home today. The affair is in honor of Mrs. Frank Gross, who is visiting her at present with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hicks. Mrs. Gross, formerly was one of the most popular of the local society girls, and her sojourn here is being made the occasion for many delightful social courtesies.

Dancing is the principal amusement during this Lenten period in Los Angeles and the buffet dances at the Alexandria are most timely as well as enjoyable. That they are popular is a foregone conclusion. Many interesting little parties were in attendance last Tuesday evening and, as the dances are informal there will doubtless be many impromptu gatherings on the Alexandria mezzanine on these occasions. Frederick C. Fairbanks, of Pasadena, and son of Vice-President Fairbanks, motored in with a party of friends Tuesday evening. Another party included Dr. and Mrs. Rea Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Overton. The I. W. Johnsons dropped in for a while and brought with them a number of guests, including Miss Hart Shields of Troy, N. Y., Miss Cecil Call, Miss Eleanor Johnson, Miss Wallace, Harry Rogers, John McCoy, Leon Gotschall and Van Rensselaer Wilbur. Among the prominent guests entertaining that evening were F. P. Walter and his bride who have been at the Alexandria for the last ten days. Mr. Walter is a banker at Tulsa, Oklahoma. Preceding the dances it has become quite the thing to have a little dinner party somewhere and, quite frequently take in the theatre or one of the feature films. Tuesday evening the Osgood Pells of New York and Pasadena entertained a number of guests in the main dining room of the Alexandria. Included in the party were Dr. and Mrs. Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. George Coppel, Mr. Lloyd Macey, and a number of others. All told there were twenty-seven in the party. After dinner they attended the Orpheum.

Madame Esther Palliser gave a most charming luncheon Monday at the Los Angeles Athletic Club for a few of her friends. Among her guests were Madame Melba, Lady Fitz-Clarence of London, England; Mrs. F. F. Small of New York and Mrs. Frederick Pier. Madame Palliser also entertained with a most attractive affair a few days earlier, at which time her guests included Chevalier Scovel and his sister, Mme. De Diaz Altartine, M. Roosevelt Schuyler of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. Roosevelt Scovel of San Diego, Mrs. Judson Rives and Mrs. J. W. Bixby, Jr., of Long Beach, Dr. B. P. Wall and daughter, Miss Wall, Miss Reynard of Altadena, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Quinan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pier, Mrs. F. F. Small of New York and Mr. Roy Jones.

Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Flint of 2919 West Washington street entertained Saturday

last with an informal reception, about fifty friends dropping in to congratulate Mrs. Flint upon her eightieth birthday. Later Rev. Mr. Flint and Mrs. Flint had as their dinner guests their sons, daughters and grandchildren. Pink roses and maidenhair ferns ornamented the table and places were marked for Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Flint, Jr., of Chester Place with their three attractive daughters, Muriel, Anna Katherine and Geraldine; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Flint of Pasadena and Mr. and Mrs. J. Powers Flint and little son, James Powers Flint, Jr.

Miss Dorothy Morphy has been the house guest for several days of Miss Louise Burke, who with her brother, Mr. Carleton Burke is occupying a cottage at Coronado Beach during the polo season there.

In compliment to Mrs. Charles Richards and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duvalle of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Ford of Chicago, Mr. Will Innes entertained Saturday evening last at the Los Angeles Country Club with an exquisitely arranged dinner party. Early spring blossoms intermingled with ferns formed an artistic centerpiece for the table, where places were marked for Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Duvalle and Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jevne, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Janss, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Doran, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Preuss, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Richardson, Mrs. Parker Terry, Mr. J. W. Wilkinson and the host.

Hotel Alexandria was the scene of a brilliant social affair Monday evening, when under the auspices of the Woman's Country Democratic league, an Inaugural ball was given. The ball room was made most attractive in its decorations of American flags and the lights shaded in red, white and blue. Patronesses for the affair were Mrs. John W. Mitchell, Mrs. George J. Denis, Mrs. Hancock Banning, Mrs. George Patton, Mrs. Thomas Lee Woolwine, Mrs. Isadore Dockweiler, Mrs. William Irving Hollingsworth, Mrs. Edward Laurence Doheny, Mrs. Mathew S. Robertson, Mrs. Albert Lee Stephens, Mrs. Benjamin F. Bledsoe, Mrs. John P. Carter, Mrs. Harrington Brown, Mrs. C. Q. Stanton, Mrs. Stephen A. Rendall, Mrs. E. R. Brainerd, Mrs. Russell J. Waters, Mrs. Rufus N. Lake, Mrs. J. E. Cowles, Mrs. Thomas Walton, Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, Mrs. Willoughby Rodman, Mrs. J. C. Conwell, Mrs. Grantland Long, Mrs. John W. Burton, Mrs. Milton K. Young, Mrs. R. S. del Valle, Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, Mrs. Oscar Trippet, Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Mrs. F. R. Thorpe, Mrs. T. J. Douglas, Mrs. John B. Elliott, Mrs. Frances Noel, Mrs. W. C. Tyler, Mrs. Martha McCan and Miss Mary Foy.

Under the direction of D. F. Robertson, manager travel agency, California Savings Bank, the following Los Angelenos will sail from Los Angeles Harbor, Monday, March 12, on the new Japanese Liner, S. S. "Seiyo Maru": Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilson, Mrs. Charles D. McGee, Miss Alice Mason and a party of twenty-eight Japanese. The party will proceed from Los Angeles to San Francisco, thence to Honolulu and Yokohama, Japan, where four weeks will be devoted to sight-seeing during the cherry blossom season. This will be the first time any steamer has taken passengers from Los Angeles direct to the Orient.

Last Sunday evening's concert at Hotel Raymond was an unusually enjoyable one and following the program Mrs. Walter Raymond who was the soloist of the concert, entertained her friends with several selections not on the formal program. Mrs. Raymond was in splendid voice and her numbers were warmly received. Her first selection, a group of Italian songs by Liza

Lehmann, sung in the Zuni language, was as pleasing as the songs were unusual. As an encore to this number she sang "Shena Van" by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach. "The Street Organ" by Sibella was one of Mrs. Raymond's best numbers, the accompaniment which carried the air of the street music brought back the memories of other days which the song interpreted. "Deep River," a negro melody was full of rich harmony and exactly suited to Mrs. Raymond's voice. The audience was a most appreciative one and Mrs. Raymond responded with another of Liza Lehmann's songs, "The Lass with the Delicate Air." Among the friends who enjoyed the impromptu numbers after the concert, were Rev. Marion Law of Pawtucket, R. L., and Mrs. Law, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond for Sunday evening tea. Dr. Law and Mrs. Raymond were school mates in Denver twenty-five years ago and many of the songs Mrs. Raymond sang were reminiscent of their school days together.

Mrs. Sumner Woody entertained recently at luncheon at Hotel Oakland in Oakland. Guests included Mrs. Albert Burch, Mrs. James G. Berryhill, Mrs. W. P. Caddie, Mrs. Clyde Waterman, Mrs. L. Hotchkiss, Mrs. Joseph Kelly, Mrs. John McLellan, Mrs. R. G. Officer, Mrs. H. Kron, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Francis W. B. Wakefield, Mrs. Fred Neely, Mrs. Berryhill, Jr., Mrs. McClure Kelly and Mrs. Edgar Axton Jones. The latter, who is the sister of Mrs. Frank Walsh of this city, has a host of friends here, where her girlhood was passed. Her occasional visits to Los Angeles are always a source of pleasure and many delightful entertainments among her old-time friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Preuss have been entertaining with a series of informal Lenten dinners. Monday evening they had eight of their friends as guests, while Wednesday evening of last week a party of ten enjoyed their hospitality.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard James Doran entertained Monday with a motor trip to the Craggs Country Club, the affair being planned in honor of Mrs. Charles Richards and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duvalle of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Ford of Chicago. The guests motored out for dinner, remaining over night and returning late Tuesday. Besides the special guests there were included, Mr. and Mrs. F. Irwin Herron, Mr. and Mrs. William Threlkeld Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Janss, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Flint, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel W. Myrick, Mr. Will Innis and the host and hostess.

#### MUSIC

(Continued from Page 6.)

Tsianina proved as delightfully naive, free from affectations, natural and musical as on her former visit to the same stage, though not in as clear voice, owing to cold. She makes her principal effect with the audience in Mr. Cadman's songs but also gave a group of children's songs to her own accompaniment.

#### Josef Hofmann Next Week

One of the most interesting artists in the world of music is Josef Hofmann, the distinguished pianist who will be heard in two recitals at Trinity Auditorium next Tuesday evening and Saturday afternoon. Each program will be entirely different from the other, each being rather equally divided between the classical and modern piano compositions. Two numbers are included; "East and West" and "The Sanctuary," under the name of Dvorsky as composer, but rumor has it quite positively proved that they come from Hofmann's pen. Hofmann is at present resting in

Santa Barbara with his friends, the Schirmers, of music-publishing fame, and will be heard in the Southland only in this city, Long Beach, San Diego and Fresno.

#### Albert Spalding Coming

The only joint concert of the season to be given by two equally distinguished instrumentalists will be that of Albert Spalding, the American violinist, and Rudolph Ganz, the Swiss pianist, at Trinity Auditorium, Thursday evening, March 22. Especial attention is directed to the change in date which was originally announced for April. Spalding is today one of the few really representative American musicians, of whom this country has occasion to be justly proud. The son of wealthy parents he had every opportunity to neglect his chosen profession, but rather devoted his entire time and intelligence to it, until today he has an established reputation both abroad and in this country as a player of excellence. He has, also, written some really lovely violin and vocal numbers which are attracting attention, Julia Culp including several of the latter on her program. Rudolph Ganz, the Swiss pianist, has been heard here before and has acquainted the music patrons with his work.

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## Book Reviews

### "The Creative Will"

This study in the philosophy of aesthetics beginning, as it does, with a dictum flatly at variance with any of the canons of Japanese art, which it discounts later, does not promise well from the outset. With its later conclusions the practical man is likely to disagree; and the presentation thus offers an excellent opportunity of trimming up our syntax of art. The author finds the symbol of aesthetic truth, like the symbol of all knowledge in the human body. The deeper facts of art and the deeper facts of life, he goes on to declare, are synonymous; and "all can be tested by the forms and mechanism of the human body." This is a direct challenge of Christian art ideals, with their contempt for this "body of our humiliation" (mistranslated "vile body" in the authorized version) and their glorification of the soul which shines through the veil of the human face. Buddhism, though, which is behind the canons of Japanese art, has this same contempt for the sensuous in the human frame. The forms and mechanism of the human body are thus to be treated as merely material for artistic drapery.

By section 7 Mr. Wright comes to a division of art into masculine and feminine, a sex distinction which is obtrusive and unreal; for the highest form of art ignores this mundane cleavage. No wonder the book is full of astonishing paralogisms and apparent inconsistencies. While admitting that poetry is the highest of arts, and that the British are too utilitarian to be artistic, he yet declares that in poetry they are easily first. He seems to slip out of this concession, however, in his list of great artists when, in treating of the "All-in-All of Art," he mentions twelve names as characteristic of the enduring quality in great art—Beethoven, Brahms, Bach, Mozart, Michelangelo, Rubens, El Greco, Giorgione, Titian, Balzac, Flaubert and Goethe. His discussion of national types of art is anything but final. Surely the Belgians, descendants of the old Belgae-Walloons, are Celts and not Teutons, and do not "stem from the same Germanic stock" as the Dutch. Mr. Wright has indeed attempted the impossible; to give any hint of what art really is, and yet ignore the moral. Art is either

moral and pure or it is decadent, unseemly, repulsive. ("The Creative Will." Studies in the Philosophy and the Syntax of Aesthetics. By Willard Huntington Wright. John Lane Company. Bullock's.) J. M. D.

### "World for Sale"

Sir Gilbert Parker's latest book, "The World for Sale," savors both of psychology and adventure and offers to the reader good, exciting and altogether pleasant entertainment. It is a story of conflicts in the great Northwest, the scenes being laid in Canada in the stirring times of the transcontinental railway development. The characters are big with the flavor of the great out-of-doors. The hero is a young railway chief



Carroll Dana Winslow

Author of "With the French Flying Corps" (Scribner's)

and a promising captain of industry, while the heroine is the only child of the King of All the World's gypsies. The story is replete with many strongly dramatic situations in which figures, not only Max Ingolby, the hero; Fleda Druse, the heroine, but also Jethro Fawe, the villain, who is as big and strong in his characterization as any of the others peopling the novel. There is

a tribal child marriage that stands in the way of the lovers, and a riot between rival settlements in which the hero becomes temporarily blind from a wound. Then there is the call of the blood against which the young gypsy girl struggles during the development of the story. There is a pleasing ending, and on the whole the book may be numbered among the best of the autumn novels. ("The World for Sale," by Sir Gilbert Parker. Harper & Brothers. Bullock's.)

### "Triumph of Tim"

Somewhat lengthy in the telling, due perhaps to an over-abundance of description, "The Triumph of Tim," Horace Annesley Vachell's new novel, is nevertheless interesting. To those readers who find descriptions unentertaining, there is always the privilege of "skipping" and for these the novel, thus condensed will make a greater appeal than to those who believe in the faithful perusal. In the end, however, there will be a wide divergence of opinions, for the conventional conclusion is missing and the two principals are left hopelessly apart. There will be other of the readers to whom the "lived-happily-ever-after" finale would have been banal and for these Mr. Vachell's ending will be satisfactory in its logic. The scenes are laid in England, in California, in France and back to England. Californians will find much to interest them in the local settings, which include San Francisco and a mythical county, which might be Santa Barbara, Ventura or San Luis Obispo. Tim, who is an English lad, runs away from home following an entanglement with a serving maid. In California he lives an adventurous life, wins a fortune, marries the daughter of a proud old Spanish family, then loses wife and fortune, and returns to Europe. Throughout all his career in America, Tim had cherished the memory of a little childhood playmate and his return to Europe brings about their re-meeting. In the meanwhile, however, she has married a nobleman, and her marital life is one of unhappiness. There is a dramatic meeting between Tim and his little sweetheart of childhood—many meetings follow and the outcome holds the readers in its thrall until the very end. ("The Triumph of Tim," by Horace Annesley Vachell. George H. Doran Company. Bullock's.) R. B. S.



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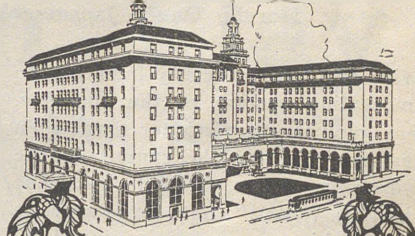
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## Announcement of Removal

### Beautiful Offices Prepared

We desire to call attention to our change of address from 511-12 Baker-Detwiler building to 739 So. Broadway, Fourth floor, on March 15th.

The increasing volume of our business has made it necessary to go into larger quarters. We expect to enlarge our publishing and jobbing departments and carry a full line of the latest fiction and popular copyrights. We expect also to keep in stock all books of a general character for which there is a demand.

Our offices will be large and commodious, with ample storage and shipping facilities. A large and comfortable display room will be provided for book buyers to come and look over our books.

In a word, we are in the business for service, and will do our best to serve promptly and efficiently.

Don't forget 739 So. Broadway, fourth floor, on March 15th. Come and give us a call. You are Welcome.

**WARREN T. POTTER, Publisher**

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# Cheaters

By Pearl Rall

**J**ULIAN ELTINGE certainly is a wonder! It is not at all strange that women are fascinated by the sight of a man who can wear intricate and delicate feminine apparel so stunningly and imitate the idiosyncrasies of the sex even better than many women themselves; and yet be so thoroughly masculine. There is something almost uncanny about it. And the Mason was crowded all this week to see his fashion show, "Cousin Lucy," the men being quite as eager as the women, I noted.

Besides Julian displays some naughty little departures from strictly feminine

also, of a pleasing voice in "Poor Butterfly" and a duet with Jerry—or Madame Lucette—"Two Heads Are Better Than One." Mark Smith as Hillary Bronson and Carrie Reynolds as Mrs. Hillary were a jolly pair, while Leila Romer made much of the small role of Mrs. Wallingford, the fat patron of Madame Lucette's shop. Florence Ingersoll gave a most attractive dance in the last act, "The Sorcerer's Dance," a weird color fancy gracefully done.

\* \* \*

Just a trifle too disconnected in spots even for a musical comedy "The Flirting Princess" which opened at the



Horuko Onuki, Japanese Prima Donna at Orpheum

behavior that are especially ludicrous to the masculine portion of the audience. He has grown rather stouter than when we last saw him and he cannot do the spry dancing stunts he did in "The Fascinating Widow" but his wardrobe was, if anything, more gorgeous and remarkable. Besides, he is not so fat as he then bade fair to be. While his medium of artistic display is quite up to former offerings, with more of complication of trouble arising from his pranks in dual personality.

Quite the best member of the company was Dallas Welford as Bister, not a servant but an "heirloom." His pantomime comedy was simply delicious. Jane Oaker as "Queenie," pretended widow of the supposedly dead man, was a fine bit of character work, well sustained throughout. Mabelle Cedars was a dainty and youthful debutante, daughter of James Baldwin, the elderly suitor of Madame Lucette. She gave evidence,

Burbank this week is nevertheless full of melody and bright hued action. Two especially catchy and dainty chorus songs and ballet numbers are "Good Bye, Girls," sung by Bobby Ryles and the chorus, in abbreviated black and white striped hoop-skirts, and "Down Where the Swanee River Flows," by Maxie Mitchell and chorus attired in rose pink frock and sleigh-bell wristlets and anklets. The settings and lighting of "Cairo," which appears to be a drinking song, and "Ramona," a California mission number, are particularly attractive; and the work of the Harmony Four is another distinct feature of the show. Bobby Ryles appears to better advantage than in "Hello Hawaii," having livened up considerably, and Maxie Mitchell is a darling doll in long-waisted, short-skirted frock. Mabel Baker is of the handsome Theda Bara type, but her voice did not measure up to her looks—

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Given at Trinity Auditorium Saturday Evening, March 31st.; at Temple Auditorium  
Sunday Afternoon, April 1st, at 3 p. m.  
(SECURE SEATS NOW)

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Week Commencing Sunday Matinee,  
March 11th

Performances Every Night. Mats. Wed., Sat., Sun.  
Prices: 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

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MASON OPERA HOUSE

Beginning Monday, March 12

Charles Frohman Presents

ROSE STAHL

in

"Our Mrs. McChesney"

Dramatized from Edna Ferber's McChesney Stories By George V. Hobart and Miss Ferber

Prices 50c to \$2.00. Mat. Wed. 50c to \$1.00

Orpheum

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Every Night at 8, 10-25-50-75c; boxes, \$1.00  
Matinee at 2 DAILY, 10-25-50c; boxes 75c.  
Except Holiday Matinees.

BEATRICE HERFORD, Entertainer; HARUKO ONUKI, Japanese Prima Donna; AMES & WINTHROP, "Caught in a Jam"; MAURICE BURKHART, "The Thief"; KEANE & MORTIMER, "The Final Decree"; BENNY & WOODS, Ten Minutes of Syncopation; HOWARD'S ANIMALS, Dogs and Ponies; FARBER GIRLS, Entertainers; RIGGS & WITCHIE, Dance Divertissements. Orchestral Concerts 2 and 8 p. m. Pathe semi-weekly News Views.



probably on account of a severe cold, however.

\* \* \*

Two lively entertainers who do an oft-repeated turn at the Orpheum this week in a decidedly individual manner are the Farber sisters, Constance and Irene. The younger is a jolly little piece who takes the house by storm and her sister dances and sings charmingly. Frances Nordstrom and William Pinkham have a clever little sketch of "Fair and Warmer" complexion but with rather a different ending. The wife in this instance concludes that a good husband is not so bad after all. Another interesting pair are Ralph Riggs and Katharine Witchie, the latter a witching little brunette who knows how to use her eyes as well as to dance gracefully.

\* \* \*

Tyrone Power's engagement for the role of Father Junipero Serra gives an added interest and importance to the revival of the Mission Play this week at San Gabriel. His rich, deep-toned voice and quiet dignity are admirably suited to the picture of the reverend padre. Lucretia Del Valle, without whom the famous pageant play would be like "Hamlet" with the prince omitted from the cast, is happy in the same role as in the happy days before the company strayed onto the road. Like the Mission Play this historic spectacle is much better in the home surroundings and settings.

\* \* \*

#### Japanese Prima Donna at Orpheum

For the coming week, opening March 12, two headliners will grace the Orpheum bill. One, Beatrice Herford, is known here by reputation as a top-notch in character delineation. She presents a series of character studies—the cheap salesgirl, the baby, the street car episode and others—she just sits and tells her stories of them and they are visualized by her supreme art. The other, Haruko Unuki, is a Japanese girl who is a prima donna of a different sort from the usual vaudeville brand, who sings really classical numbers, operatic and otherwise in the tongue in which which they are written. She is a college and conservatory graduate but appears in Japanese costume. The feature act by Florenz Ames and Adelaide Winthrop is a bit of an episode, "Caught in a Jamb," in colorful settings and has a tang that is delicious. In "The Thief" Maurice Burkhart steals only laughs from his audience. Henry Keane now has Dorothy Mortimer as his partner instead of Agnes Scott of "Drifting" fame, but Miss Scott is the author of their skit, and it has the touch of her artistry.

Benny & Woods add ten minutes of syn-copation to their music. The clever Farber sisters, Riggs & Witchie and Howard's finely trained animals are the holdovers. Later the Orpheum Road Show will be along, headed by Marion Morgan's art dancers.

#### "War Brides" at Majestic Theater

Beginning with tomorrow's matinee, the Majestic will offer for the first time in the southwest, the great feature photodrama, "War Brides." Its star is the internationally famous actress, Alla Nazimova, and this is her first appearance on the screen. The story of "War Brides" is essentially a story of the effect of war on women, and it is a remarkable fact that, although the play deals with war, there are no battle scenes.

#### "Pair of Silk Stockings" at Morosco

That happy English comedy, "A Pair of Silk Stockings," written by the celebrated author, Cyril Harcourt, has been captured by the Morosco theater. In addition to its naughty situations and clever lines, "A Pair of Silk Stockings" has a really corking good story to back it up. Its humor is of the Parisian type, deft, delicate and scintillating, and it is a play that has kept its audiences in an ecstasy of delight wherever it has appeared.

#### "Revue of 1917" at Burbank

New York may have its Ziegfeld Revues and its Passing Shows, but, according to Charles Alphin, there is no reason why the great metropolis of the east should have anything on the great metropolis of the west, therefore Mr. Alphin's "Revue of 1917" that will be seen at the Burbank theater for the first time beginning tomorrow afternoon, is being described as being one of the classiest musical attractions ever staged in Los Angeles. There are many elaborate scenes in the Revue, a long list of new musical numbers and lavish costumes. The large company of Burbank musical comedy favorites will be seen in the "Revue" headed by Miss Mabel Baker, the captivating actress and singer. Ben Dillon, Carl Case, Maxie Mitchell, George Spaulding, Hazel Regan, Bob Sandberg, Bob Ryles, Billy Quinn, the Romig Twins, the Casino quartette and the bewitching pony ballet are kept busy from the rise of the curtain to the last minute of the last act.

#### Rose Stahl at Mason

Rose Stahl is due at the Mason Opera House next week in the new American comedy, "Our Mrs. McChesney," dramatized by George V. Hobart and the au-

thor, from Edna Ferber's delightful Emma McChesney stories, which have been read and enjoyed the country over. The role of Mrs. McChesney, saleswoman for the T. A. Buck Featherloom Petticoat Company, is especially well adapted to Miss Stahl, of "Chorus Lady" and "Maggie Pepper" fame; and the play is brimful of comedy, the dialogue is clever and the situations unexpected. It requires more than thirty people for the production and Miss Stahl has been surrounded by a capable cast

#### Farnum in Dickens Play

William Farnum in "A Tale of Two Cities" is announced as the attraction at Miller's Theater starting Sunday. As Charles Darnay, the soft spoken, aristocratic gentleman and Sidney Carton, the dissolute, devil-may-care English barrister, Mr. Farnum is said to surpass all his best previous efforts before the camera.

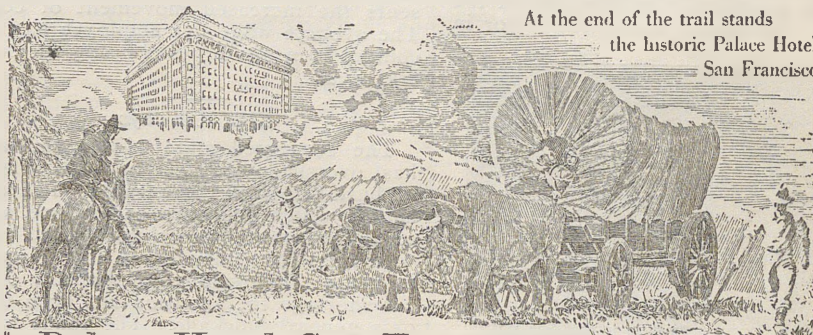


### Going East This Spring

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The drawing room compartment sleepers and dining car service make a luxuriously comfortable journey.

Ticket Offices at 501-503 So. Spring St.



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Fifth Season

# Mission Play

at SAN GABRIEL

opening performance, SUNDAY, MARCH 4th, and every afternoon thereafter at 2:15. Wednesday and Saturday nights at 8:15.

MR. TYRONE POWER  
in the leading role of "Fray Junipero Serra."

MISS LUCRETIA DEL VALLE  
will resume her historic role of "Senora Josefa Yorba."

Tickets and reservations at Information Bureau, Main Street Station, Los Angeles.



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BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE

The Season's Cleverest Comedy Success

## "A Pair of Silk Stockings"

With all Morosco Favorites in the Cast

Prices: Nights, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Matinees, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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Beginning Sunday Matinee

A photo drama  
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NAZIMOVA  
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"Rises to greater  
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Birth of a Na-  
tion.'"  
—N. Y. Herald.

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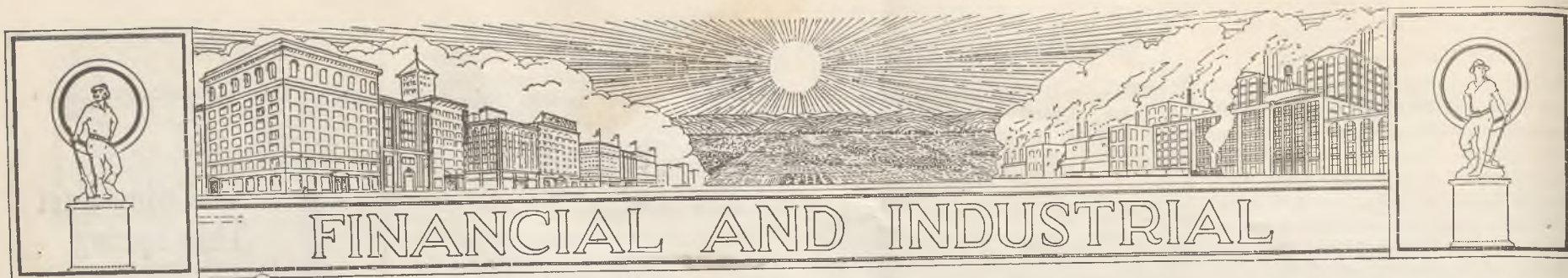
Coming Sunday for a week. The picture event of the year

WILLIAM FARNUM

In the eight-reel spectacular production of Charles Dickens' immortal tale of love and sacrifice "A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

Prices for this two and one-half hour show: 25, 35 and 50c





#### PRESIDENT OF THE "M. AND M."

**E**DWARD G. Judah, whose private office is on the ninth floor of the handsome new Merrit building at Eighth and Broadway, was born in Memphis, Tennessee, December 19, 1866. He received his education in the public schools of Chicago and thereafter engaged in important mercantile lines in that city, later going to New York to enter business.

Mr. Judah moved to Los Angeles in 1887 and in 1891 was married to Miss Bessie H. Howard, thus transferring his affections completely to this part of the country. He was a prominent factor in



the development of the southwestern part of the United States, including the Republic of Mexico, for the Paraffine Paint Company, manufacturers of roofing, preservative paints and insulating compounds known as the famous P. & B. products.

The development of the enterprises of the Paraffine Paint Company have increased to such an extent that they now have factories in Los Angeles, Antioch and Parrafin, California and in Sumner, Washington, the company developing into the largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world—trade extending to all parts of the world.

Mr. Judah has served as a director of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association for several years and was elected president of this Association in 1916 and was re-elected for 1917. He is also a member of the Jonathan, Athletic, Cirgonian and Tuna Clubs; is a director and member of the Chamber of Mines, member of the Chamber of Commerce and director of the Ad Club of Los Angeles.

#### Lower Rates; Higher Wages

The average freight rate per ton per mile on the railways of the United States was lower in 1916 than it ever was before and the average wage per employee for the year was greater than ever before, says the Railway Age Gazette in an editorial.

"The preliminary summary of returns for roads earning over \$1,000,000 a year just issued by the Bureau of Railway Economics, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, shows that the average receipts per ton mile were 7.07 mills, as compared with 7.22 mills for the million-dollar roads for 1915, and that the average compensation per employee, excluding officers, was \$840.62 as compared with \$813.17 in 1915. The returns, which are compiled from the annual reports of the roads to the Interstate Commerce Commission, represent roads having approximately 89 per cent of the entire railway mileage of the country and 97 per cent of the operating revenues. The average receipts per ton mile for all of the roads in the country

will slightly exceed the figure for the larger roads, but the complete figures can hardly fail to show an approximately similar reduction. In 1915 the average for all roads was 7.32 mills, which was lower than for any other recent year except 1913, when the average was 7.29 mills. In 1906 the average was 7.48 mills. The decrease is probably to be accounted for by a greater proportion of low rated commodities, because there was an increase in the tonnage of products of mines from 507,000,000 in 1915 to 646,000,000 in 1916, while the increase in other classes of tonnage was far less in proportion. This doubtless represents the increased movement of coal. The average wage per employee has, of course, been steadily increasing for several years."

#### The Railways

The congested state of the railways has overshadowed international affairs in business circles generally. The situation, which had been bad before, was made desperately so by storms and cold weather, which impeded switching operations at the terminals. Instead of a car shortage the situation has been that of a general blockade. The roads have been embarrassed by the scarcity of labor, and particularly of machinists, who for two years now have been in great demand for the manufacture of machine tools and work in automobile and munition factories. The heavy traffic of the last year has told on equipment, but the machine shops are short-handed, and it is a serious matter to keep the locomotives in commission. During the last ten days, with milder weather, traffic conditions have improved in an encouraging degree. Deliveries of new equipment will be coming along in important lots this year, but it has been demonstrated that the railroad situation needs treatment on a large scale looking to the future.

#### The Steel Industry

The steel industry has been adversely affected by the railway congestion, which prevented the movement of raw materials to the works and of products away from them. At one time during the month nearly as many blast furnaces were banked as were operating freely. The pressure to place orders is practically as great as at any time, the demand for ship plates being one of the prominent features. Foreign business, in ship plates, railway and structural steel, and shell steel is offered constantly. The tendency of prices has been again upwards, and whatever uncertainty there was two months ago about full activity for the industry throughout 1917 seems to have disappeared.

The high prices ruling for all building materials are evidence in themselves that building operations are on an undiminished scale. Although there is more or less talk in all quarters of plans held up on account of the high prices the most tangible fact is that with the production of building materials greater than ever before, there is no accumulation of supplies. The lumber industry would be doing very well but for its transportation troubles.

The metal, mining and refining industries are still stimulated to the utmost, and constantly increasing the output. Silver, since January 1, has reached new high figures, not touched since 1893, and closed last month at about 78 cents. Copper is quoted at 36 or 37 cents spot, and forward deliveries lower. Producers are sold up into the last half of the year. Lead is higher than at any time since the war began, due in part to the difficulty in getting supplies from the mining districts.

#### New British Loan

Since the above was written the results of new British war loan have been announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and they are more remarkable than any previous achievement in finance. The subscriptions aggregate \$5,000,000,000, not including any conversions excepting \$600,000,000 of short treasury bills. It is stated, furthermore, that the banks have not subscribed on

their own account, although they gave the public liberal encouragement to borrow for that purpose. It is evident that no such total could have been reached otherwise, and the London Times has described the arrangement under which these accommodations were granted as follows:

The basis of the "facilities" agreed upon between all the important banks, is that, on the security of the new Loan stock and with no other collateral required, they will lend at 1 per cent below bank-rate varying, with a minimum charge of 5 per cent interest, up to a margin of 5 per cent on the issue price. This practically means that, towards the £95 required for subscribing for £100 of the new Five Per Cent Loan, the approved customer can borrow £90 from the bank and need only provide £5 himself. As against his annual dividend of £5 he will make himself liable—at 5 per cent interest—to paying £4 10s. to the bank for the advance. He will probably find that the advance is made on the stipulation that it requires to be renewed from time to time, starting from three months after May 30, when the last installment on the Loan falls due, and that, formally, the terms as to interest may then be altered. But if he talks the matter over with his banker he will also probably find that renewal for a reasonable time will, in fact, present no difficulty, and that there is very little chance of bank-rate (now 5½ per cent) rising over 6 per cent, or of the banks charging a sound customer more than the 5 per cent interest now payable.

#### Rumanian Oil Damage Unknown

The amount of damage suffered by the Standard Oil properties in Rumania is unknown. All records and documents were destroyed and it will be some time before the loss sustained by the Standard interests can be definitely estimated. No official claim has been made against any foreign power, but indemnity will be asked for at the proper time.

#### International Paper

International Paper Co.'s plan to consolidate bonded debt under one mortgage also for adjustment of deferred dividend on preferred stock is progressing most satisfactorily. Practically all bonds have been deposited so that it is quite probable there will be no extension of time.

Of the preferred stock considerably more than a majority of outstanding shares have been deposited, interests close to the company stating that well over 60 per cent have already been received. Total response to date from both shareholders and bondholders to the committee's readjustment offer has been highly favorable.

#### SECURITY'S NEW HOME

**S**ECURITY National Bank, for several years past located at Fourth and Broadway, has finally moved into its palatial new banking home on Spring Street at Fifth. The new building adjoins the Security Building and the two banking rooms are joined by a broad passageway, thus allowing free access to either building.

The Security National Bank began business in 1900 as the Central Bank with R. M. Baker as president and W. C. Durgin as cashier. In 1907 it was converted into a national bank under the name of the Central National Bank, the officers at that time being Geo. Mason, president, and James B. Gist, cashier, and in 1910 S. F. Zombro, still the executive officer in charge, became president.

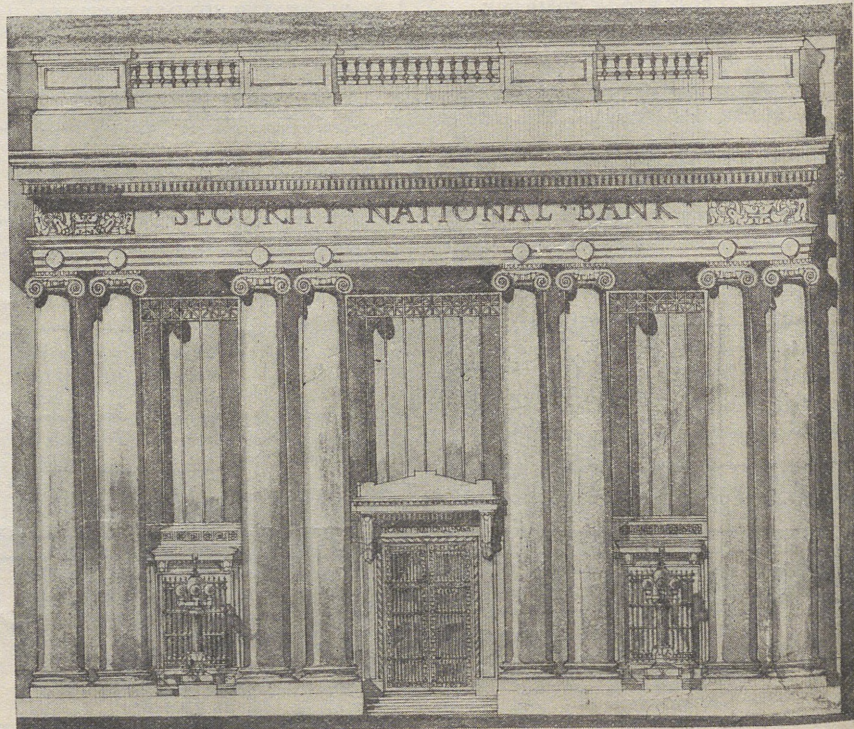
In the latter part of 1913 the name of the bank was changed to Security National Bank, with the following officers: J. F. Sartori, president; S. F. Zombro, M. S. Hellman and J. R. Mathews, vice presidents; James B. Gist as cashier and A. M. Beamon and C. S. Albro, assistant cashiers. In 1914 W. H. Booth was elected vice president, and one year later V. R. Pentecost was appointed assistant cashier.

At a recent meeting of the directors, J. A. H. Kerr, formerly National Bank examiner in this district, was elected cashier and the capital and surplus was increased to \$800,000.00.

The entire stock of the Security National Bank is owned by the stockholders of the Security Trust & Savings Bank, the combined resources of the two banks being in excess of 59 million dollars.

The space devoted to the combined banking rooms is doubtless the largest area occupied by any one general institution west of Chicago. Both banking rooms, in their arrangement, equipment, facilities and construction, are especially adapted to the business of banking, great care having been exercised to provide the best means possible for serving the steadily increasing number of patrons of both the Security National Bank and the Security Trust & Savings Bank, the latter bank now having more than 100,000 accounts.

The complete list of officers and directors of the Security National Bank is as follows: Officers—J. F. Sartori, president; S. F. Zombro, vice president; M. S. Hellman, vice president; W. H. Booth, vice president; John R. Mathews, vice president; J. A. H. Kerr, cashier; A. M. Beamon, assistant cashier; C. S. Albro, assistant cashier; V. R. Pentecost, assistant cashier. Directors—W. H. Booth, Robt. N. Bulla, A. B. Cass, C. T. Crowell, J. B. Gist, Wm.





Garland, M. S. Hellman, R. H. Howell, W. D. Longyear, Les A. McConnell, Dean Mason, John R. Mathews, Niles Pease, Lee A. Phillips, A. W. Rhodes, J. F. Sartori, Chas. H. Toll, St. F. Zombro.

#### NATIONAL CITY OFFERINGS

Investment securities as offered by the National City Company in their March circular are of sufficient variety to please any sort of an investor, many yielding as low as two per cent and others as high as nine plus. Among those termed "popular" are the following, some of which can be obtained in \$100 denomination if desired:

#### Government, State and Municipal Bonds

United States Government Registered and Coupon Bonds, Panama Canal Registered and Coupon Bonds, Philippine Government Registered Bonds, Philadelphia, Pa. Coupon and Registered Interchangeable Bonds, State of Mississippi Coupon Bonds, Westchester County, N. Y. Registered Sewer Bonds, Jersey City, N. J. Coupon School Gold Bonds, Newark, N. J. Coupon Market Bonds, Memphis, Tenn. Coupon School District Bonds, New York City, N. Y. Coupon Interchangeable Bonds, Dover, Del. Coupon Street & Improvement Gold Bonds, Lakewood School District, Ohio, Chattanooga, Tenn. Coupon Public Improvement Bonds, Fort Worth, Texas, Coupon School Bonds, Houston, Texas, Coupon Sewer & Wharf Bonds, Houston, Texas, Coupon Sewer & Wharf Bonds.

#### Foreign Government & Municipal Bonds

Kingdom of Norway Gold Loan of 1914, Notes, Province of Ontario, Canada Coupon Gold Bonds, Montreal, Quebec Coupon Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Argentine Government 5-Yr. Treasury Gold Bonds, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 3-Yr. Sec. Loan Notes, Anglo-French 5-Yr. External Loan Bonds, City of Paris, France 5-Yr. Municipal External Loan Bonds, Imperial Russian Government 5-Yr. External Loan Bonds.

#### Railroad Bonds

New York & Putnam R. R. (N. Y. C.) First Cons. Mtge. Bonds, New York Central Lines Equipment Trust Certificates, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Adjustment Mtge. Bonds, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Gen. & Ref. Mtge. Bonds, New York Central R. R. N. Y. C. & H. 30-Yr. Debenture Bonds, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. 25-Yr. Debenture Bonds, Florida East Coast Ry. First Mortgage 50-Yr. Bonds, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Bonds of 1925, Virginia Railway, First Mortgage 50-Yr. Bonds, "A." Canadian Pacific Ry. 10-Yr. Note-Certificates (Red. at par), New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Debenture Bonds, Seaboard Air Line Ry. First & Consolidated Mtg. Bonds, "A."

#### Public Utility and Industrial Bonds

Brooklyn Rapid Transit 6-Yr. Secured Notes, American Telephone & Telegraph 30-Yr. Coll. Tr. Bonds, General Rubber Company Debenture Bonds, Tri-City Railway & Light Coll. Trust First Lien Mtge. Bonds, Binghamton Light, Heat & Power First & Ref. Mtge. Bonds, West Penn Power First Mortgage Bonds, "A." Interborough Rapid Transit First & Refunding Mtge. Bonds, Kansas City Railways First Mortgage Bonds, Western New York Utilities First Mortgage 30-Yr. Bonds, Peoria Railway First & Refunding (now First) Mtge. Bonds, Mobile Gas Company First Mortgage Bonds, Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern R. R. First Mtge. Bonds, Northern Ohio Traction & Light First Lien & Ref. Mtge. Bonds, Southwestern Power & Light First Lien Bonds, New Jersey Power & Light First Mortgage Bonds, Tri-City Railway & Light First & Refunding Mtge. Bonds, Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee R. R. First Mortgage Bonds, Topeka Railway & Light First Lien & Ref. S. F. Bonds (Gtd.), St. Louis, Springfield & Peoria R. R. First & Ref. Mtge. Bonds, Bethlehem Steel Co. Two-Year Secured Gold Notes, Virginia Railway & Power First & Refunding Mtge. Bonds, American Public Service First Lien Bonds, Northwestern Elevated R. R. First Mortgage 30-Year Bonds.

#### California's Oil Output

According to statistics compiled by the Independent Oil Producers Agency, California's production of petroleum during January amounted to over 8,000,000 barrels, a daily average of over 260,000 barrels, compared to shipments of over 9,000,000 barrels, or a daily average of 306,000 barrels. These figures show a

#### UNION PACIFIC

The Union Pacific's report, in detail, for January, compares as follows

January:	1917	1916	1915
Mileage .....	7,981	7,927	7,808
Freight revenue .....	\$6,043,625	\$5,416,655	\$3,950,574
Passenger revenue .....	1,626,536	1,260,619	1,230,304
Total operating revenue .....	\$8,483,594	\$7,404,021	\$5,895,419
Maintenance of way .....	949,849	963,384	532,768
Maintenance of equipment .....	1,252,737	981,706	1,042,014
Total operating expense .....	\$5,822,420	\$4,717,851	\$4,004,260
Trans. Exp. ....	2,955,214	2,242,015	1,912,961
Taxes .....	509,610	437,100	406,510
Operating income .....	\$2,151,564	\$2,249,070	\$1,484,649

The decrease of \$97,507, or 4.3%, in Union Pacific's January net earnings, as compared with the same month last year, in striking contrast to Southern Pacific's January net increase of some 185%, was due partly to a short period of snowbound tracks, partly to the fact that much of the grain has already moved East, but chiefly to the fact that Union Pacific's January net, in 1916, was \$2,249,071, while Southern Pacific in January, 1916, earned a net of only \$1,345,092.

Union Pacific's gross increase for the month of \$1,079,573, or 14.6% resulted chiefly from a freight revenue increase of \$626,970 or 11.6% and a passenger

revenue increase of \$365,917, or 29%.

Maintenance expenses for the month advanced \$257,496, or 13.2%, and transportation expenses \$713,199, or 31.8%. Traffic expenses increased \$29,094, or 17.1%. Taxes behaved normally by advancing \$72,510, or 16.6%.

Southern Pacific's large January earnings were due largely to the heavy shipments of merchandise westward to supply the market created by opening up of all oil and many new copper and other mines, employing a vast labor at high wages, also, to the general demand for high class traffic in the West due to the sale of her products at high prices.

daily average gain in output over December of 4,600 barrels, and a daily falling off in shipments of 5,700 barrels. January figures show a reduction of stock on hand of 1,400,000 barrels, a daily average of 45,000 barrels but compared with December the daily reduction is only 11,000 barrels.

#### Roads Feel Crop Loss

"It is evident that the decreased yields of our 1916 crops have not been without effect on the railroad earnings," says the monthly financial letter of the National Bank of the Republic. "The gross earnings of representative railroads, embracing roughly one-third of the total mileage of the country, in December averaged, on a 2 per-mile basis, an increase of not quite 2 per cent over those of the same month of 1915.

"The roads of the Southwest made the largest relative gain over the year before, altho the showing is subject to a discount by reason of the fact that the enlargement of gross earnings in that section of the country in late 1915 was much behind that of the rest of the country. As reflecting the smaller crops the roads of the Northwest in December actually lost slightly as compared with 1915.

"The contraction in grain traffic may be better illustrated by the fact that the receipts of flour, wheat and other grains of the principal western markets in December aggregated 2,300,000 tons, a loss of 1,430,000 tons, or about 38 per cent, as compared with the total receipts in December, 1915.

"Some part of this loss may, of course, be ascribed to transportation difficulties, such as car shortages. Altho the net shortage on freight cars decreased by practically one-half during December, it is evident that the transportation situation has not been improved in anything like the same ratio.

"In fact, during the past month the complaints of hardships wrought by inadequate rail transportation seemed to have multiplied."

#### General Conditions

While there has been a little slowing down in some lines, the commercial activities of the people of America remain at high water mark. High prices for many commodities have caused hesitation in buying, in some instances. Still, manufacturers are pressed to the limit to supply demand. The buying power of the masses never was as great in America as it is today. It is proverbial that people will buy when in funds and stint themselves when short of funds. Buying is not confined by any means to necessities. The piano dealers, with the automobile and jewelry dealers, report largely increased sales. Pianos and jewelry are certainly luxuries and automobiles largely so. In fact, the high-priced cars are luxuries pure and simple. As a rule, the cheaper cars are used for business purposes.

Trading of all kinds has received such a tremendous impetus that it will not stop at anything short of a catastrophe. Weather conditions in February and March may, in many parts of the nation, have an adverse influence on merchandising.

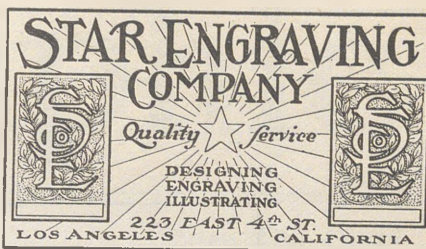
Speculation in stock has assumed enormous proportions. The money that

the lucky ones win at the game less lucky persons lose. Reaction sets in when prices not justified by the value of the things dealt in are reached. Already there has been considerable liquidation in the stock market, but, in the very nature of things, further liquidation in time must follow, especially in case of purely speculative issues.

The demand for bonds is unabated. The last loan of two hundred and fifty million dollars to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has been readily absorbed.

Interest rates continue low. Cheap money will still further stimulate trade expansion.

Labor is well employed, at remunerative rates. In many lines a shortage of labor exists. This shortage is accentuated by manipulation of labor leaders. —Farmers & Merchants National Bank.



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NAME	OFFICERS
<b>MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK</b> S. E. Cor. Sixth and Spring	W. H. HOLLIDAY, President. J. H. RAMBOZ, Cashier. Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, \$500,000.
<b>HIBERNIAN SAVINGS BANK</b> Second Floor, Hibernian Bldg. Spring and Fourth	GEORGE CHAFFEY, President. GEORGE A. J. HOWARD, Cashier. Capital, \$400,000.00. Surplus and Profits, \$77,655.00.
<b>NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA</b> N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring	J. C. FISHBURN, President. H. S. McKEE, Cashier. Capital, \$500,000.00; Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$200,000.
<b>FIRST NATIONAL BANK</b> S. W. Cor. Seventh and Spring	STODDARD JESS, President. W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier. Capital, \$1,500,000; Surplus and Profits, \$2,537,953; Deposits \$25,270,000.
<b>FARMERS &amp; MERCHANTS NAT. BANK</b> Corner Fourth and Main	I. W. HELLMAN, President. V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier. Capital, \$1,500,000. Surplus and Profits, \$2,000,000.



## *Inauguration Month*

# Bullock's—The Pioneer

—In the very center of things as—10 years ago—  
BULLOCK'S was on the very edge of things—the  
very far—far southern edge—ALMOST ALONE—

—But the Garden that was, fathered the Forest that  
is—and if it had not been for the BULLOCK'S  
THAT WAS—there could not have been the  
BULLOCK'S THAT IS—

—And if it had not been for the 10 Years just passed—their  
LESSONS, and their ACCOMPLISHMENTS—Bullock's  
might not stand upon the threshold of A SECOND DECADE  
—as Bullock's does stand—humbly, yet with confidence—A  
DIFFERENT BULLOCK'S—yet the SAME BULLOCK'S  
—that stood upon Broadway at Seventh Street for the first time  
as a Business 10 years ago—March 4, 1907.

—It is this BULLOCK'S—that WAS—that IS—and that WILL  
BE—that sends you greeting today.

—THE NEW YEAR is the important fact—and TIME—and  
OPPORTUNITY. The BUSINESS is ready—to carry the  
WORK forward.

—The WORK—which is SERVICE—for you—by you—and of you—for  
Bullock's is yours—more than Bullock's is Bullock's—and those who are responsible  
for THE TRUST are Cognizant of their Responsibility.

—Inauguration Month should be an Important Month. It has been planned to be  
an Important Month—a Month of New Merchandise—New Values—and a New  
Development of THE ONE IDEA.

—The Flowers are Blooming—the Birds are Singing—there is Happiness every-  
where—and Sincerity and Desire.

